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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P. M. 1909.				
6th Feb	CALEDONIA	7973		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9931		
13th "	EGYPT	7972		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7963		
3rd Apl.	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER! At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Genoa	440	704	353	529	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	526
Marseilles (London or Naples	578	925	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	793	462	704
London (overland) via Genoa or Marseilles	653	*1135	570	*930	489	879
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Excursion journey from Liverpool, by Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Calcutta	...	...	Mch. 23	.....
G. City of London	...	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	.....
G. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 21	May 13	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 29th Feb,	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 25th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 26th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 29th Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Feb, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

23rd February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	15th Apr, "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barutgo	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	28th Feb, 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretger	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
ELYSIA	6592	A. Haig	27th Feb, 1909
MASSILIA	5031	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6592	A. Haig	26th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRASIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	25th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORREER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORREER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	26th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	26th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	4,999	B. Bolnara	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Relcich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Steamer:	Tons	Captain:	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	29th Feb, 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Season House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

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CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

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LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Subscribed Capital.....	Rs 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	„ 1,30,000

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Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

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BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and misery. Price 11½, or four times the quantity, 33½, per bottle.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

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J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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HANKOW,	PENANG,	YOLOILO,

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Agent.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;	Medan, Deli (Sc	Foochow
Bombay,	matra).	Saigon.
Kanoh's,	Singapore,	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Mauritius.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya,	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Tientsin (Perak),	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Honolulu.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividen ts when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO..

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MORRIS AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

"APENTA" B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000		
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at Death or at the end of		
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	49 5	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 13
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 15
40	46 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10
45	53 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN COLABA AND CHURCH GATE ON SATURDAY NIGHT, 27TH FEBRUARY 1909.

THE public are advised that in consequence of the PARTIAL CLOSING of COLABA STATION YARD, on the NIGHT of SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1909, to enable certain Engineering Works to be carried out, the following Local Trains will RUN to and from Church Gate Station only :—

UP TRAINS

Church Gate ...Arr. 22 43 :3 8 23 38 0 10

DOWN TRAINS

Church Gate ...Dep. 23 35 0 30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN SERVICE ON DHOND-MANMAD LINE.

UNTIL further notice a MIXED TRAIN from AHMEDNAGAR to MANMAD to form connection with 5 Down Punjab Mail will run as under :—

	H. M.
Ahmednagar	Dep: 14-0
Manmad	Arr: 19.20

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 09.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, 1909, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

The following business will be transacted :—

(1) To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the year 1908.

(2) To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

(3) To confirm the alteration of the Tonnage Scale for crushed myrabollams.

(4) To amend Rule I of the Chamber's Rules for Surveys and Arbitrations on piece-goods.

(5) To amend Rule II b, and Rule VII, Clauses 6 and 7 of the Chamber's Rules and Regulations.

(6) To amend the Chamber's Rules for the Election of Port Trustees.

(7) To amend the Chamber's Rules for the Election of Municipal Councillors.

(8) To amend the Chamber's Rules for the Election of a Representative in the Legislative Council.

(9) To appoint Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1909.

(10) To appoint two Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the Current year.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1909.

MR. W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S., M.I.M.M., of Messrs. PELLEW HARVEY & FALL, Mining Engineers, 31, Walbrook, London, will be visiting India professionally some time in February or March, 1909, and will then be prepared to undertake the inspection of metalliferous Mines, including Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, etc. to report generally on their development and the treatment of their products.

SPECIALITY { Copper Mining and Smelting. Valuation of Products. } American Practice.

Apply to—

BURN & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Calcutta.

PLEASE READ THIS!

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, Pysician to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore :—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE, in one lot, at Crackshank Road, opposite the Elphinstone High School.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. H. C. Joseph and S. J. Tellery, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd December, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), the Alex's Chronophone, consisting of plant, tent, machinery, films, furniture, &c., with its goodwill.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the above is on view.

Private offers for the above will be received by the undersigned or Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, to the mortgagees.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the mortgagees' Attorneys, at their Office, No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1909.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. R. Gardener, 78, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS OF SWAN MILLS, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.)

Capital Rs. 10,00,000, divided into 4,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 50 on Application, Rs. 100 on Allotment, and the balance when called for, upon one month's Notice.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. SYMONS, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Bombay (*ex-officio*).
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Bombay.
RUTTONSEE MULJI, Esq., Freight Broker, Bombay.
SHAPURJI B. BROACHA, Esq., Broker Bombay.
DWARKADAS DHURUMSEY, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Esq., Atlas Assurance Company, Bombay.
D. M. INGLIS, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of taking over as a going concern, as from the 31st December, 1908, the business, property, and undertaking of the "Swan Mills, Limited," a Limited Company registered in England, and for carrying on the business of Cotton Spinning, Weaving, &c.

The Property is situated at Sewree, Bombay. It consists of—

(1) A Cotton Spinning Mill of 18,460 Mule and 7,744 Ring Spindles, the former by Messrs. Asad, Lees & Co. and the latter by Messrs. Tweedales & Smalley, together with the necessary preparatory machinery.

(2) A Weaving Shed of 600 looms by Messrs. Platt Brothers, together with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

(3) Engine House, Engines by Messrs. Musgraves, Boilers, Dye House, Godowns for cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, etc.

(4) A Manager's bungalow, and about 8,200 square yards of ground.

The ground on which the Mill and Tank are situated consists of about 30,000 square yards of leasehold ground, which may be purchased at any time.

The buildings are all in good condition and the machinery has been kept in good working order. A considerable sum has recently been expended in renewing and repairing the Spinning Machinery, in fitting up Electric Light, Fire Service, and Sprinkler Installation, and in building Godowns and a Dye House. Old Cards were replaced to the number of 20 in 1903 and old Mules were removed and 7,744 Warp Ring Spindles erected in 1908. The Weaving Shed and Looms were erected in 1904-05.

The whole mills are well equipped and, under an efficient Manager and staff, are producing yarn and cloth of good quality, which are readily saleable.

The purchase price has been fixed at Rupees Nine Lacs, of which the vendors have agreed to take Rupees Five Lacs in cash and the Balance of Rupees Four Lacs by fully paid-up shares in the new Company.

The vendors have also agreed to sell the Cotton, Stores, Stock-in-Process and Waste for the sum of Rs. 2,50,000, being the value of the same on the 31st December 1908; but the vendors will retain the finished stocks of yarn and cloth undelivered at the 31st December, 1908, as on their own account, so that the new Company will start without the burden of such heavy stocks as are at present being carried by most mills.

The Capital of the new Company has been fixed at Rupees Ten Lacs.

In addition to the Rupees Four Lacs of capital to be taken up by the vendors, the Directors, Agents, and their friends have agreed to take up Five Lacs, leaving a balance of One Lac or 400 Shares, for which applications are now invited.

The whole Property will be taken over as at the 31st December, 1908, so that investors will receive shares in a going concern.

The Accounts of the old Company for the three years 1905, 1906, and 1907 show profits ample to pay an average dividend of over 10 per cent. on a capital of Rs. 10 lacs, after providing fully for depreciation. The Accounts for the year 1908 have not yet been closed.

The Agents of the new Company will be Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., who have successfully managed the old Company since its formation. Their terms of remuneration have been fixed at a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month from 1st January, 1909, and a commission of 10 per cent. on the net annual income of the Company before setting aside any sums as a reserve or depreciation fund.

An agreement, dated the Twelfth day of February, 1909, has been entered into between Swan Mills, Limited (the English Company) as vendors of the one part, and Finlay Muir & Co. (on behalf of the Company) of the other part, whereby the vendors have agreed to sell the assets of the English Company as at the 31st December, 1908 (excluding the finished stocks of yarn and cloth), at the price or sums hereinbefore mentioned.

Prints of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors at 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office of the Company. Every person applying for a share or shares in the Company or to whom a share or shares in the Company shall be allotted will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have full notice of the contents thereof.

Applications for shares should be made upon the accompanying form and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without reduction; and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Agents.

Dated at Bombay, the 22nd day of February, 1909.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To

THE DIRECTORS OF SWAN MILLS, LTD.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, The National Bank of India, Ltd., the sum of Rs.
being a deposit of Rs. Fifty per Share on
Shares in the above-named Company, I request you to allot me that number of Shares upon the terms of the Company's prospectus, dated the day of 1909, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and I also agree to pay Rupees One Hundred per Share on allotment and the balance as provided by the said Prospectus, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said Shares.

Name in full _____
Address _____
Description _____
Date _____
Signature _____

SWAN MILLS, LTD.

Bankers' Receipt (to be signed by the Bankers and retained by the Applicant).

RECEIVED this day of
Mr.
the sum of Rs. , being a deposit of
Rupees Fifty per Share upon
Shares in the abovenamed Company.

for THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

NOTICE.

THE SALE
OF
ANCIENT CHINA
AND
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES

will take place on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,
24th, 25th and 27th February,
at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.),
in the Room adjoining
MESSRS. JOST & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
ARE THE AUCTIONEERS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

TO LET.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

AVAILABLE from May or earlier at Ghatkoopar, five minutes from Railway Station. TWO-STORIED HOUSE, tiled throughout, water laid on, well in compound, garden, stabling, out-houses, etc. Rent moderate. FURNITURE also FOR SALE, if required. Apply Box No. 1166, care of this Paper.

DETACHED TERRACE-ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1172, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

CHESTNUT MARE, with New Harness and LIGHT VICTORIA, newly done up. Rs. 800. Sold because of Owner Going Home.

SIDNEY G. D. ANDREWS,
The Anchorage,
Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE.

LADIES' RALEIGH BICYCLE, with accessories, in good order, new inner and outer tubes, dress guard and gear case, free wheel and two good brakes. Rs. 80.

V. A. CHURCHILL,
Apollo Chambers.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jagheerdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:

BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from

Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half yearly ...	" 20 0	" 15 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion '... ...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs 15
Half yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1909.
RECITAL AT 6-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1.—Fugue in E flat.....I. S. Batch.
2.—Largo.....Handel.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
3.—Andante Espressivo.....Sullivan.
(From Symphony in E.)
4.—Air..... "O rest in the Lord"...Mendelssohn.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
5 { Pastorale .....Salome. / Water Music .....Handel.
6.—Song..."There is a green hill far away" .....Gounod.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
Hymn 215 .....Gounod.
7.—Arioso..."Laud we now our God".Handel,
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
(Violin Obligato, Mr. Arnold Schmuck.)
8.—Grand Chorus .....Guilmant.

During the Singing of the Hymn, a collection will be made for the Organ Fund, which is heavily in debt.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.
From 6 P.M. to 11 P.M.
ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
For the second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BILLIARDS.

24TH FEBRUARY (WEDNESDAY), COMMENCING 9 P. M. SHARP,
AT THE CARLTON CLUB,
(Above British India Press), BYCULLA.
ALEC. TAYLOR,
Champion of North England,
VERSUS
GEO. GRIMSWADE.

The Champion will concede 400 in 750 up and after the game will give an Exhibition of fancy and trick strokes.

ADMISSION, Rs. 2.

Tickets may be obtained from PYRKE'S, Apollo Hotel; REBERTS and Co; and at the door.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

OPENING CEREMONY
BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909,
AT 6 P.M.

The public will be admitted from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. and again from 7 P. M.

Between 5-30 and 7 P. M. no persons will be admitted excepting invited guests (for whom seats will be Reserved) and holders of Blue and White Tickets.

After the 26th the EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected Variable-shows including,—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch—Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

"SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liqueurs stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 958, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GANNEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and hastening work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FRUIT LINCTUS.—Are you suffering from a cold or sore throat? If so, Fruit Linctus is an unfailing remedy. Give it a trial. Price 8 as. and 14 as.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIER.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially Fine Class Seamen and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Post Bombay Rs. 5, Moffusil Rs. 8 each on account, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions respecting Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in BRAY VILLA and Murphy Cottage exclusively for Europeans. Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUNDEL," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Tuesdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. s. 10. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

WANTED.—ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary (Rs. 30-3-45 biennial). Apply stating previous experience and age and education, etc, to the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gloamin 2,248 tons, Captain J W Leamouth arrived in harbour yesterday from Djiboute in ballast.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons Captain W H Hill arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Strathtay, 2,850 tons Captain R Mackenzie sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nawab 2,041 tons Captain T W Corkhill sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Bulimba 1,607 tons Captain R S Butler sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons Captain W. Hayward, R. N. K. arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. E. M Bourke. From Colombo.—Mr. J. F. and Mrs. Talcott and child, Mr. R. L. Crawford, Mr. H. Bade, Miss E. C. Talcott, Mr. L. Talcott, (Jnr.) Mr. J. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Sawton, Mr. Von Bemberg, Mr. Von Hanguitz, Sir Francis Lovell, Mr. Prier de Saone, Miss Hill, Mrs. Bellamy, Mr. H. and Mrs. Bewa, Mr. G. W. Wilson, Mrs. E. W. Hunter and 2 children, Mr. Cowasji, Mr. J. Rustomji, Professor K. Shiga, Mr. Stacer Mrs. Gutman and Mr. Nielson. From Sydney.—Lieut Malet. From Calcutta—Mr. W. E. H. Grayburn, From Fremantle.—Mrs. Rushton.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford.....Royal Navy
H M S Tapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack ..R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Honsage R N Flagship
H M S Fox ..Captain A S Hunt .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 22.

Annie .....3445Jones.....
Alberta Trevis.....2447Croces .....T Morrison & Co
Assaye .....4359Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Bimo.....1899Stockwell ..... S Wallace & Co
Brant .....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka.....759Cole .....M M & Co
Devanha.....4785Hayward ....P & O Co
Grantsyhall...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Gowanburn....2723 Forbes .....K Nixon & Co
Gloamin.....2248Leamouth .....W & A Graham & Co
Hoscince...993Jourdan.....B & P S N Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....3341Ross .....M M & Co
Kola.....510 Moxon .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124Fry..... M Mackenzie & Co
Rahmani.....1872 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallum .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Singu.....1912Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria....2379Ward.....Bombay
Scieta I ...617 Tannager .....F F C & Co
Strathgharry...2340Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Thorn beck ...2345 Holtan .....
Ujina.....3426Hill .....M M & Co
Ziania.....2339Clarke .....Andrew Yule & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4781	Andrews	Shanghai	...3-3	P & O S N Co
B Tokio	2481	Tarn	Karachi	28-2	F M & Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommer felt	Antwerp	13-3	F Moir & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson.	Antwerp	3-3	M M & Co
F Haddon Hall	2577	Abram	Marseilles	23-2	K N & Co
G Naseri 91		LeMesrre	Stream	... 23-2	B & P S N Co
H Parthia	1769	Shiels	Hull	...23-2	W & A G & Co
M Egypt	4178	Summers	London	...13-3	P & O Co
N Queen Elizabeth	2748	Riston	Baltimore	26-2	R A Willis
O President	2036	Muhlbauer	Zanzibar	26-2	A Strandes
P Shah Ameer		1932	Harrison		Mauritius ...23-2 E & A M Jeewanji
Q Glenlyon	2651	Fairley			Cochin...28-2 K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill Trieste 6-3 S & H S N Co
2 Elysia...3894 Haig ...Liverpool...27-2 W & A G & Co
3 Islanda 3361 Roberts...Rangoon ...24-2 M M & Co
5 Yetorofu Maru ...3067 Sato ...Kobe 27 2 N Y Kaisha
7 Austria .....4879 Cobol ...Kobe ...24-2 A L S N Co
8 Koerber.....3164 Foresti...Trieste 1-3 A L S N Co
9 Braunfels... ...3559 Zittlosan .....Karachi.....26-2 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 City of London ..5693 Whish ...Karachi ...1-3 K Nixon & Co
12 Caledonia 3529 Daniel London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
15 Kt of St George 2967 Stephens Kobe 6-3 T M & Co
16 Griqua .....2099 Cromie...Hull 27-2 W & A G & Co

DOCK GATE

Obra ....3520 Cammac.....Rangoon .....23-2 M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadurl...829 Sakeera...Karachi ...23-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....563 Mahone I B ombay ...24-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati...443 Ismail ..Mangalore....22-2 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Gloamin s	Leamouth ...	Djibouti Feb 14
	Ujina s	Hill	Rangoon Feb 11
	Devanha s	Hayward.....	Shanghai Feb 2
	Persia s	Burtole	Kobe Jan 9

DEPARTURES.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Gl. H. Hunter (U. S.A.Navy) s.....	Masters	Colo
	Gl. H. Knox (U.S. A. N vy) s	Rasmussin ...	.....
	Nawab s	Corkhill	Calcutta &c
	Strathtay s	Mackenzie ...	Antwerp
	Bulimba s	Bulter	PersianGulf &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kurdistan for Antwerp &c.
" Gloamin for Antwerp &c.
" Kola for Persian Gulf &c.
" Persia for Trustee &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Steamer Britannia left Hongkong on February 20.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Coy's. Steamer R. Rubattino from Bombay left Aden on the 21st instant, for Suez and Genoa.

The Anchor Line Steamer Massilia, outward bound passed Suez on the 21st instant, and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 4th proximo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Names	From
18	Bantu	A W Wooster	East London
	Lanka	E H Garland	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

19	Winkfield	Watson	West Coast South America
	Begonia	W E Mathews	Persian Gulf
	Katoria	A R W Handcock	Chittagong
	Craftsman	J Gaudie	London & Liverpool
	Crown of Castile	A M Smith	Rice Ports
	Flawyl	C F Brown	Rice Ports

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—56 bales wool, N Khatav; 47 bales wool, N Goculdas; 165 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 92 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 7 bales wool, J Kara; 205 bales wool, R Rampratab; 660 bales cotton-waste and fly, H E Bode and Sons; 153 cwts maize, D Tejpal; 15 bales wool, R M Mooka; 143 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 30 bales wool M Balia; 9 bales wool, J Samermull; 63 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales wool, M Ramkara; 50 bales wool, M Balia; 8 bales carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 105 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—54 cases bristles, and 225 casks skins Nizamudin and Co; 60 cwts turmeric, V Haridas; 50 cwts turmeric, and 60 cwts dry ginger H Jairam; 189 cwts chutney, F Nowroji; 36 cwts fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 19 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtool; 205 cwts turmeric Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 7 bales skins, B Esmail; 99 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 19 bales skins, H O H Moosa; 102 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 67 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 39 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 80 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 50 bales hemp, and 28 bales aloe fibre, D M Doongaji and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Caledonia s—75 casks skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—15 bales twist, S Hormusji and Co; 60 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist Sassoon, J David and Co; 35 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—40 bales hemp, and 90 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 201 cwts mustard seed, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

Haddon Hall s—60 cwts groundnuts, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—35 cases mica, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR HULL.

Clan Urquhart's—105 cwts castor seed, G Bhimji; 4,000 cwts cotton seed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Tokio s—50 bales hemp H Govindji; 50 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

Parthia s—4,000 cwts cotton seed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—495 bales cotton, E Spinner; 110 bales cotton A. Moritz & Co.; 3,108, bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,540 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts castorseed E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 125 bales hemp, J N Kapadia; 200 cwts gum S. Cooverjee and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts castor seed Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 450 bales cotton the Bombay Co.

Strathtay s—5,021 cwts rape seed and 1,000 cwts linseed Rall Bros.

FOR MALMOE.

Tokio s—220 bales Cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Shah Nazir s—200 bales cotton H. Goculdas & Co.; 300 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 250 bales cotton E Spinner & Co; 100 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Bigbie and Co; 2,000 cwts castor seed John Facheir; 100 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 150 bales hemp A Salman and Co; 200 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton K Pavri and Co.

Koerber s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 950 bales cotton, 2,003 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton K Pavri and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Shah Nazir s—1,300 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 220 bales cotton, A Blasheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—2,000 cwts Turmeric R Damji and Co; 28 cwts turmeric, Canji; 100 cwts olibanum, E Sultanally.

FOR PORT SAID (For Orders).

Griqua s—39,058 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SMYRNA.

Elisia s—119 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

Koerber s—145 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR INEBOLI.

Koerber s—52 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St George s—2,150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, K Gokaldas & Co; 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co; 414 bales cotton, K Gokaldas & Co; 300 bales cotton, Geazebrook & Co; 700 bales cotton, Sorabjie Framji & Co; 301 bales cotton, Din Shaw D Curranee & Co; 250 bales cotton, N Fusthally & Co; 200 bales cotton Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kt of St George s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook & Co; 200 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy, & Sons.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—760 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kt of St George s—900 bales cotton Vatchaghandy and Sons; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

MANY men, recently unemployed but now engaged upon Municipal relief works at Bristol, asked permission to cease their labours early on Saturdays in order that they might watch football matches. The Corporation decided to discharge all who made such requests.

AN important discovery has been made by Professor Sayce of the true site of the ancient city of Meroe, about three miles from Kabushia Station near Shendi, which is half-way between Khartoum and Atbara. On visiting the temples at Naga, 25 miles inland from the Nile, the place which Caillard in 1821 declared to be Meroe, Professor Sayce was perplexed by the absence of any signs of remains of old habitations. After visiting the pyramids near Kabushia and copying many of the inscriptions, the Professor hunted round for some signs of a ruined city, which he felt sure must be somewhere near. These he discovered on the morning of the 16th January, quite close to the river and due west of the pyramids. He found the great wall of the inner defences and the remains of the temple of Ammon mentioned in Strabo, also part of the Avenue of Rams, leading up to the temple, and a statue of a King, life-size, besides scarabs, seals, pottery, etc., which date from B. C. 700 to A.D. 300.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—February 7, at Meerut, the wife of F.H. R. Kennedy, Indian Police, of a son.

TREVOR—February 14, at 7, Egerton Terrace, London S. W. the wife of C. W. A. Trevor, of a daughter.

WHELAN—February 7, at Moradabad, the wife of Herbert G. Whelan, of a son.

WITHERS—February 10, at Jhansi, to Capt. and Mrs. C. M. G. Withers, 87th Punjabis, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARCLAY—GOAD—February 17, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Canon Cole, Thomas Barclay, son of T. Barclay of Motipore, Tirhoot, to Maud Florence Murray Goad, widow of the late H. J. Goad, 4th Cavalry.

FINLAISON—KUSTER—February 17, at St. John's Church, Monghyr, Herbert T. Finlaison to Vera Kuster, only daughter of the late E. E. A. Kuster, Manager and Chief Engineer, Bengal Doaars Railway, and Mrs. Elder Walker, Jamalpur.

MARSHALL—GILLAM—February 17, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. H. Cowley, M. A., Major H. J. M. Marshall, R.E., son of the late Major-General W. E. Marshall, I. S. C., to Sarah Katherine Gillam, daughter of the late John Gillam of Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

DEATH.

CLARK—February 7, at the Mission House, Ashapura, Nasirabad, suddenly, Dr. William Clark, Missionary of the United Free Church of Scotland in Rajputana.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 3m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.; High water, 1-14m., 1-38s.; Low water, 7-26m., 7-26s.

Medical Congress in Bombay, University Hall, 11 a. m.

Medical Congress, Pathological Section, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.; Conversazione, 7 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Organ Recital at the Cathedral, 6-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Maxim: "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day."—OLD PROVERB.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, February 24.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. Bombay Hunt, Chackla. Municipal Standing Committee, 1-9 p.m. Bombay Races, Ninth Extra Meeting. Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m.

Thursday, February 25.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Bombay Annual Indian Medical Service Dinner, Freemasons' Hall, 8-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 2-37m. 3-21s.; Low water, 8-45m., 8-57s.

Friday, February 26.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Opening of the Medical Congress Exhibition to the public by H. E. the Governor, 6 p.m. Bombay Hunt, the Jackal Club. Y. M. C. A., Annual Social Meeting, 9-30 p.m. All-India Hospital Assistants' Conference, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Parel, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 3-19m., 4-21s.; Low water, 9-34m., 9-35s.

Saturday, February 27.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, 4 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-4m., 5-36s. Low water, 10-32m., 11-26s.

Sunday, February 28.—First Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 5-2m., 7-23s. Low water, 11-46m.

Monday, March 1.—Bombay Junior Polo Tournament. Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Home Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 6.26m., 9-2s, Low water, 1-41m., 1-12s.

DEPARTURE OF CHIEFS.—Their Highnesses, the Maharajas of Patiala and Jodhpur, left Bombay for their capital on Sunday and Saturday respectively.

A PRINCE MISSING.—The Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum reports that Kumar Prince Runjitsingji of Thangeli in Kathiawar, who was detained in the asylum, escaped from the place during Saturday night last. No trace of him has been found, but the asylum authorities received a letter through the post from him saying that he would drown himself in the sea near Apollo Bunder.

ROBBERY AT SION.—Mr, Shunker Bhicaji, Postmaster, Sion Post Office, has reported to the police that at 4 a.m, on Sunday some one entered his residential quarters and carried away two steel trunks which contained gold and silver ornaments, and clothing of the collective value of Rs. 463. On enquiries the missing trunks with some of the clothes were found some distance from the premises.

VALUABLE THINGS MISSING.—Mr. C. Pearson, residing in a room on the second floor of the Taj Mahal Hotel has reported to the police that on Sunday at about 4-30 a.m. he retired to rest leaving a diamond ring of the value of Rs 2,000, a gold cigarette case, a silver cigar case, a gold watch and chain, and currency notes, in all property of the collective value of Rs 3,670, on a table in the room the door of which he closed but did not lock. He woke at 10 a.m., when he missed the things.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Light Horse ..... Von Blon
Moreau Mignon Salat D'Amour	..... Elger
Dance	..... Hungarian ..... Braham
Selection	..... Il Bravo ..... Mercadante
Valse	..... Le Petits Annonee ... Berger
Selection	..... The Girl from Kays.. Caryll
Gavotte	..... Les Cloches D St. Malo Rimmer

CORPORATION AND ITS PRESIDENT.

Mussalman Claims.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will permit me to contribute a few stray thoughts on the all-absorbing present topic in the Corporation viz., the election of a new President for the new year. This question has assumed the present acute shape because the Mahomedan community was denied the chance of returning one of its members, as President, during the last eight years or thereabouts. The blame, in this respect, must rest with those who wielded dominant influence in that body. It is undesirable that civic honors, should become exclusive property of any party. All communities, bearing the burden of the City's taxation and returning equal number of representatives to the board, are entitled to share its honors. During the last ten years, the domination of one party was as bitterly felt and resented in the civic chamber as was done either in the Congress pandal or University Hall. Efforts were, therefore, naturally made to free these institutions. In spite of our best efforts, the Corporation does not seem to have improved in this respect. Without entering into any controversial topic, I may be permitted to add, that the present discussion of electing a member to the Malarial Committee, is neither edifying nor such as to add to the dignity of the Corporation.

The Mahomedans are the greatest sufferers as far as the civic honors are concerned. It may be due to their apathy to the politics of the country or to some other causes. But they were not able to secure their just right in the civil chamber, is certain. It was with a view to remove there just grievances that eminent Anglo-Indian members of the Corporation, about twelve years ago, established a tacit rule that every community—European, Parsee, Mussalman and Hindoo—should get the presidentship by turn. This would have secured the honor to the members of each community every fourth year and it would have put a check upon the unfair ambition of others. This salutary rule was acted upon till the election of Mr. Fazalbhai Vishram. But inspite of the best efforts of a prominent Mahomedan leader in the Corporation this rule was allowed to fall into disuse. The past experience has amply demonstrated the necessity of re-enacting this rule or of amending the Municipal law in this respect. A casual examination of the list of past Presidents will show that the Mahomedans did not get one-fourth the number of Presidentships to which they were entitled since the beginning of the Corporation, if the turn was given to them every fourth year. It may be added in passing that the present Mahomedan candidate for the Presidentship is a very able man and deserves to be supported. We look to the Mahomedan leader in the Corporation to vindicate their rights. I am sure, Sir, these remarks will attract the eye of every independent and fair minded

CORPORATOR.

Bombay, February, 22.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION.

It need scarcely be mentioned in so many words that the Concert and Dance, which were held last evening at St. Mary's ex-Students' Union, had for their object the support and encouragement obviously called for in aid of the funds of such a deserving charity as the Foundling Home. The members of the Union appear to have spared no pains to make both the functions satisfaotory in every respect; and they may be complimented upon the result of their exertions. The programme of the Concert included several items of interest, which were arranged and worked out judiciously and well. The arrangements for the Dance, which followed the Concert, also deserve a word of commendation. The friends and well-wishers of the Foundling Home will be glad to learn that the funds will be appreciably benefited by the landable exertions of the members of the Union in its behalf.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

EASTERN BENGAL OILSEEDS.

The preliminary forecast of the oilseed crops of Eastern Bengal in 1908-09 is as follows:—

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under linseed, rape and til in Eastern Bengal represent some 3·1, 19·1 and 4·4 per cent., respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.]

This forecast relates to all the oilseed crops of Eastern Bengal. The most important are rape, til and linseed, but castor and other oilseeds are also grown. For the first time estimates are included for the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Rape.—Rape is cultivated on the largest scale in Mymensingh, Rangpur, Bogra and Pabna. In the rest of Rajshahi division and in Dacca district this crop is also common. The deficiency of rain from the latter part of July till the sowing season has resulted in a shortage of area in Dinajpur and Malda; but in other districts rape was sown on high land which would in ordinary years have been put under transplanted rice. The crop has grown quite as well as usual except in places where rain was very deficient and where the land was in a poor state of cultivation. On the whole, the district estimates indicate a probable outturn of 73 per cent, of the normal yield per acre from an area of 1,194,300 acres as compared with 72 per cent. from 1,255,900 acres last year. The showers that fell in January have been of much benefit to the later sown portion of the crop.

Til.—In this province two crops of til are grown. The bhadoi crop is sown about March-April and harvested about November-December. The rabi crop is sown about September and harvested at the end of the cold weather.

The absence of heavy floods in 1908 was favourable to the bhadoi crop. The collectors have estimated the outturn at only 67 per cent., which seems too low. I do not think it can have been less than normal. The rabi crop has been affected by insufficiency of rain, but the average of the district estimates is 85 per cent., which is about as much as is likely to be realised. The total area under the two crops in 1908-09 is estimated at 236,100 acres against 233,800 acres last year. The most important til-growing district are Mymensingh, Pabna, Rajshahi and Bogra; large quantities are also grown in Backarganj, Dacca, Tippera and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Linseed.—The total area under linseed in 1908-09 is estimated at 86,000 acres, or practically the same as last year. More than a half of this area is in the districts of Noakhali, Bogra and Mymensingh. Like other rabi crops, the growth of linseed has been affected by the deficiency of moisture in the soil, and the outturn is expected to be only 67 per cent., of the normal.

ASSAM COTTON.

The final forecast of the cotton crop of Eastern Bengal and in Assam, 1908-1909 reads:—

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under cotton in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 0·3 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.]

Hill Tippera reports a somewhat better crop than was previously estimated. No information has been received to jutify any other modification of the figures contained in the third forecast. The total outturn of the province is therefore now estimated at 18,800 bales of cleaned cotton from an area of 80,500 acres.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 22.

The depression which has now entered the North-west of India from the west and taking a more southerly course than usual shows signs of development a secondary depression, in the Punjab as it is drawing most winds from the Arabian Sea into its circulation and southerly winds prevail at the head Bay likely to produce more rain than their predecessors. The disturbance has already given a light to moderately heavy precipitation in Baluchistan, Upper Sind the South-west of the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir and completely overcast the skies in Baluchistan of the whole of Upper India. Light cloud also extends over the rest of the North-west of India and is spreading eastwards into the central parts of the country. The principal amounts of precipitation are—Sonemarg, Minimarg, Murree, Peshawar, Cherat and Multan half-an-inch, Sialkot, Jacobabad and Chaman a quarter, and Quetta one. The temperature is in excess on the greater part of the North-east of India and Upper India and normal elsewhere. The humidity has increased over the North-west of India where it is in moderate to large excess in most stations.

The Forecast gives a precipitation as probable in Baluchistan, Upper India and Rajputana and may extend, into the West of the United Provinces and of Central India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·26 inch of rain and Multan 0·44 inch. Skies continue heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ambala but has increased and is now in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is high at Lahore and Ambala but normal at the other stations; the minimum has risen and is high nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Jhansi but is either equal to or below the average at the other stations. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual nearly everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana—Jacobabad records 0·32 inch of rain. Skies continue heavily clouded in Upper Sind but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi but normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now normal; the minimum has risen and is high, the excess at Karachi amounting to 10°.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat but is equal to or below the average in West Central India. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is high over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south but remain clear in the north Konkan. The moisture in the air is in defect at Karwar but either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain clear in the north Bombay Deccan but have become moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The original low pressure area has disappeared but weather in north-west India is to-day influenced by a fresh depression from the west which has entered the Indian area. Pressure is 1-5 of an inch in defect in Sind and the South-west Punjab. Rain has fallen in Upper Sind and the South-west and the extreme north of the Punjab and skies are heavily overcast in Upper India and the adjacent parts of Sind.

A few showers are again likely in the Punjab and Upper Sind. Rainfall may extend into Rajputana also.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

WHY THE EMPRESS EUGENIE FLED FROM PARIS.

Shortly after my return to Woolwich at the beginning of February 1871 I received a message from the Empress Eugenie that she would like to see me at Chiselhurst. I went there, and was received by her in a small boudoir. We were alone together I had last seen her seated beside the Emperor in all her beauty and pride of state, and was saddened by the change which anxiety and grief had wrought in her. She bade me sit on a low ottoman almost at her feet, and asked me about people from whom she had heard of me, especially of Marshal Canrobert and his wife, the one brave woman, she said, who had counselled her remaining in Paris. She talked to me of that time when the news of the tragedy of Sedan had arrived, of Trochu and the promises he had made, and of the Paris mob. "I am only a woman," she said, "and I had the fate of Marie Antoinette in mind." She was much moved, and I not less so. Of the Emperor, who was still a prisoner of war at Wilhelmshohe, she said, "History will yet give him the credit of having maintained order in France for twenty years."—From "Some Memories of My Spare Time, 1856-1885," by General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, G. C. B., in "Blackwood's Magazine" for February 1909.

THE Government of Madras have issued an Order accepting, with certain modifications, the revised curriculum proposed by the Director of Public Instruction for the High School and Scholarship Examination for Europeans. The Director of Public Instruction proposed that the curriculum should comprise any five of the following subjects viz. Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiograph, Second Language, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Practical Telegraphy, Machine Construction, Domestic Economy and Hygiene, of which one at least must be taken from the first four. The Government, however, have no objection to making Chemistry an optional subject, but consider that Physics should continue to be a compulsory subject. In the case of Girls' Schools, Botany may be taken as compulsory subject in place of Physics. Government are also of opinion that Shorthand should not be included among the optional subjects for the examination.

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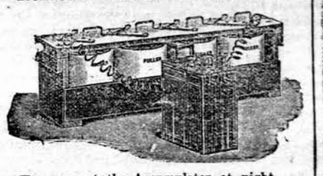

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE COMING SESSION.

THE "PIONEER."—For once in a way the interest in the King's Speech centres in the forecast of legislation rather than in the statement of relations with foreign Powers. True there is a somewhat disturbing reference to the situation in Persia, but whatever may be the outcome of the Government's policy in that direction, it is not likely to involve the country in acute discord with any other European Power. For the moment, at any rate, the international outlook is pacific, and recent events give promise of a happy issue out of situations which at times have been threatening, not to say critical. The Royal visit to Berlin has created a better feeling between the peoples of Great Britain and Germany. This, though it may not be lasting, will have an important influence on the settlement of certain matters now exercising the Chancelleries of Europe. At the same time the situation in the Near East has improved so much that we may reasonably hope the various States will be able to settle their differences without an appeal to arms. It is unfortunately true that international complications often arise when they are least expected, but the fact that every Power in Europe is genuinely anxious for peace is a fair guarantee that the resources of diplomacy will not be strained to the breaking point. There is, therefore, genuine cause for mutual congratulation on the present international outlook.

But if foreign affairs seem humdrum by comparison with recent times, the British people may get their fill of excitement out of home politics. If there were any possibility that the programme of legislation outlined to Parliament could be carried into effect, the coming Session would indeed be a memorable one; in any case it is likely to go down to history as the Session in which the Peers and the Government of the day came into open conflict. The Radical party during the long years in which it occupied the cool shades of opposition frequently showed impatience at the slow progress of legislation, and expressed the determination to effect far-reaching changes of method when it came into power. It must be confessed that the Government as a whole has done its best to carry out this promise, and, but for the effectual application of the break by the Upper House, the country would now have leisure to reflect upon some of the inconveniences of hasty legislation. Each new Session has seen a gigantic programme produced; the close of each year has found the Government lamenting the frustration of its good intentions by the contumacy of the Peers. Undeterred, however, by ill-success in the past, the Government again comes forward with a programme of legislation sufficient to occupy an ordinary Parliament for three or four years, with a warning that the first genuine democratic Budget will leave "less time than usual for the consideration of other legitimate measures." The aim of the Government is so transparent that it hardly needs to be stated. It is quite obvious that an Indian Reform Bill, an Irish Land Bill, a Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and Bills dealing with unemployment and sweating cannot be adequately discussed in a single Session, however prolonged. Clearly most of these measures are mere Aunt Sallies put up by the Government in order that they may be knocked down by the Lords, and if these fail there is still the democratic Budget, which, in the words of the Liberal Press, is "to test the constitutional attitude of the Peers." Once before a Liberal Government tried the policy of "filling up the cup" of the Lords, but the attempt ended in signal failure. It is not likely to be more successful now, though the present Government has learned wisdom by the failure of its predecessors, and has played its cards better than did the Government of Lord Rosebery in the early nineties. Never in the history of England has there been a Government with so many diverse interests clamouring for satisfaction; never, it may be said, has there been such a gallant attempt to provide each section of the party with its Morison's Pill. With an ingenuity worthy of a better cause the Government has produced a solatium for every form of discontent, and at the end of each Session it has ingenuously called the world to witness the nobility and generosity of its motives and the reactionary contumacy with which the House of Lords has frustrated its amiable endeavours. There has been no foolish "ploughing of the sands," but a skilful campaign directed solely against the Upper House—a campaign which is to culminate this session in a "truly democratic Budget," and an appeal to the country. Mr. Winston Churchill and the Chief Liberal Whip have both informed us definitely that the General Election is only a few months ahead, and there can be no question that the chief issue before the country will be the Lords' veto.

There are many reasons why the Liberal Government should make an early appeal to the country. In the first place, despite its overwhelming majority the Government's record is comparatively sterile, and bye-elections have shown that the country is either changing its views rapidly on the fiscal question or is alarmed at the socialistic tendency of legislative and administrative effort. With a good election cry it is believed by no means impossible that a fresh lease of office might be obtained, and with it power to deal with the legislative authority of the House of Lords. The provision of old age pensions has given the Government a temporary popularity with the poorer classes, and it may be well to reap the advantage before even the poorest elector realises that millions cannot be given away for nothing. It is quite clear that the big fight of the Session is to be over the Finance Bill. We are not now greatly concerned to know the particular method by which Mr. Lloyd-George will balance receipts and expenditure, but when a Chancellor of the Exchequer talks of "robbing hen-roosts" we may take it for granted that the "privileged and wealthy classes" may anticipate spoliation. Reckless finance and ill-considered legislation have landed the Government in many difficulties; it will be a great achievement if even its financial embarrassments can be used as a stick to beat the Peers with. So argues the ingenuous Mr. Lloyd George, and there is a good deal to be said for this point of view. Measure after measure has been rejected by the Lords, and still the country is not in arms against them. It is even conceivable that a Welsh Disestablishment Bill may be thrown out without a revolution. But a really democratic Budget which attacks the rights of the "privileged classes," that is quite another matter. Either the Lords must accept it as it stands or they must usurp a privilege of the Commons and interfere with a money Bill. Then, indeed, will come a chance to appeal to the country on the veto question. There is no other meaning to be attached to the declarations of the Liberal papers than this. The Budget is to be framed in such a manner that the Lords must interfere with it, and it is to be so framed with the object of challenging the power and authority of the Upper House. A challenge so framed must perforce be accepted, and we do not believe that the House of Lords will hesitate for a moment. On such an issue they can face their opponents with confidence. There are few men either in or out of the House of Lords who believe that that Chamber as a legislative body is incapable of improvement. But reform and the destruction of all real power are very different things, and there has been no sign as yet that the country is dissatisfied with the eraleg exercise of its privileges by the House of Lords.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Among the measures promised in the King's Speech is a Bill to Amend the Old Age Pensions Act. His Majesty's Ministers when they set out to relieve the aged deserving poor had the choice of two courses. The State might be, as it has been, saddled with the entire cost of the pensions, or by adopting a contributory scheme it was possible to attain the desired end at a minimum national expenditure. The contributory system is in force in Germany where it has been found to yield excellent results. Not only does it encourage thrift, but it further ensures that only those who deserve aid shall receive it. In obedience, however, to pressure from the Socialist and the Labour groups Mr. Asquith has saddled the taxpayer with the whole cost of old age pensions. We were told that it would mean an outlay of about a million and a half sterling during the first year, and some four millions sterling in the second year. When information was sought as to what the succeeding years would bring forth in the matter of cost, Ministers cheerfully replied that they were not in a position to say. That the pensions are going to prove much more expensive than was anticipated at the outset is certain, and Mr. Hobhouse has been driven to admit in the House of Commons that nine millions sterling must be found to finance the Act of last year. We have nothing to urge against the principle of the pensions scheme, but we maintain that His Majesty's Government before committing the country should have exhausted every channel of information to ascertain the approximate annual cost of the pensions. Its failure so to do is likely to involve it in difficulties, and succeeding Governments will be driven to their wits' end to find the necessary funds.

The public awaits the amending Act with anxiety. It has a suspicion that Mr. Asquith purposes to reduce the age limit. The Socialist and Labour members have announced that it is their intention to press for a sixty years' limit, and it is quite on the cards that they will coerce the Prime Minister into compliance with their demands. A moment's reflection will show that if the present term be reduced the annual cost of the pensions will be trebled if indeed not quadrupled. But the State in return for its generosity is entitled to impose certain conditions. It is too late now, we fear, to suggest that a contributory scheme be put in force, but it is not too late to turn the pensions into an insurance against invasion. The tax-payer would cheerfully face the additional expenditure if the pensions were paid only to the men who had qualified themselves to defend their hearths and homes. We have never been able to understand the state of mind of those who contend that the bearing of arms is an offence against Divine teaching. We must accept our surroundings as we find them, and until swords have been beaten into ploughshares nations must be prepared to resist aggression. The British people as a whole do not take kindly to the thought of universal military service. They argue that their insular position relieves them of responsibility in this connection, and they continue to turn a deaf ear to the admonitions of Lord Roberts and of the National Service League.

We have given it as our opinion that the grant of a pension should be made conditional upon proficiency in the art of bearing arms. The Territorial Forces are far below their authorised establishment, and it is known that the Secretary of State for War is dissatisfied with the response that has been made to hit appeals. There is a very easy way out of the difficulty. Mr. Haldane has only to persuade his colleagues to reserve old age pensions for those who put in a certain term of years in the new organisation. Were this done Great Britain hereafter would possess a body of men who would be well able to resist the invader. They upon their part would benefit from their training, and the lessons which they learned while serving would stand to them in after life. It might even be possible, later on, to increase the pensions, for when an efficient national army had been created economies might be effected in other directions in the expenditure upon armaments. The day is not far distant when the question of national defence will have to be seriously taken in hands. Europe is an armed camp and a collision between the Powers is a contingency with which every statesman has to reckon. We have been hard pressed more than once in our history, but we have always succeeded in winning our way out of our difficulties. It does not follow, however, that because we have "muddled through" in the Past the same good fortune is going to attend us in the future.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The text of the India Councils Bill, which was introduced in the House of Lords on Wednesday, has not yet reached the Government of India, but the main features of it are sufficiently indicated in the amendments enumerated in the first volume of the recently published Blue Book relating to constitutional reform. The alterations to be made are probably few, though the Bill is described as a bigger measure than that outlined in the Blue Book. Apart from the change of a word or two here and there, the only modifications that seem to be required, so far as the Legislative Councils are concerned, are the substitution for Sub-Section (2) of the first Clause of the Act of 1892, of the following:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council by proclamation, from time to time, to increase the number of the Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces may nominate, provided that not more than the larger number now fixed shall be nominated in the case of each Province," and the insertion after the word "discussion," in Section 2 of the Act, of the words "of any matter of general public interest," while it will also be necessary in the same Section to substitute for paragraph 3 the following:—"Any such Rules as aforesaid may provide also for the appointment of any Member to preside in the place of the Governor-General, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor." As regards the Executive Councils, it is now pretty certain that the measure before the House of Lords empowers, but does not dictate, the raising of the number of Members on the Madras and Bombay Executive Councils to four each, and the forming of local Executive Councils in other provinces. No change is understood to be now proposed in the qualifications requisite under the existing Law for candidates for the post of Legal Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

It does not necessarily follow that, because the Bill has been introduced and is to be pushed on in the House of Lords it will be very speedily passed though it is hoped in official quarters in Calcutta that this will be the case. The India Councils Bill of 1892, which was certainly no more contentious than the present Bill, took more than two years to become law. It was introduced in the House of Lords on the 21st February, 1890, and was passed in that chamber on the 18th March in the same year. Its troubles, however, had only then begun, for the House of Commons kept it from Session to Session, though the Government of the day promised again and again to expedite its progress, and it was for long periods at a time upon the lists of business to be brought forward. In July, 1890, Mr. W. H. Smith, Leader of the House, said he hoped to deal with the Bill in that Session, but in June of the following year it was still being referred to as a measure for which there could not be found a sponsor. It was not until the 27th May, 1892, that it was eventually passed, receiving the Royal assent on the 20th June, or two years and four months after it had been introduced.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following is the directors' report:—

The net receipts of the line for the first six months of 1908 as received from Government amounted to Rs. 42,352, out of which your directors declared an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 2-8-0 per share absorbing Rs. 27,600. The net receipts from July to December 1908 are estimated approximately at Rs. 29,500 which added to the balance brought forward and after deducting the necessary expenses, leave a balance of Rs. 36,392-4-11 available for disposal, which your directors recommend appropriating as follows:—I. Dividend for the second half year ending 31st December 1908 of Rs. 3 per share, making 5½ per cent. for the twelve months, free of income tax, Rs.33,600-0 0. II.—Income Tax, Rs. 1,483-4-11. III.—Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 1,309-0-0. Total, Rs. 36,392-4-15. In order to meet further capital expenditure your directors issued in August last year 200 more shares realising Rs. 20,250. During the year Mr. Vijbhucandass Atmaram who had been a director of the company since its formation tendered his resignation owing to failing health. Your directors accepted his resignation with regret and placed on record their appreciation of his services and invited his nephew Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas to fill the vacancy. You are now asked to confirm this appointment.

The directors' report and audited statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1908 were adopted. An ad-interim dividend of Rs. 2-8-0 per share was declared. The retiring director Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai was re-elected, the appointment of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas as a director was confirmed, Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Co., chartered accountants were appointed auditors.

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday afternoon at Home Street, Fort Bombay. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, chairman of the board of directors presided. The following is the director's report.

The nett receipts of the Line for the first six months of 1908, as received from Government, amounted to Rs. 96,673-9-7 out of which your directors declared an ad interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, absorbing Rs. 58,500. From July to December 1908 the nett receip's are estimated approximately at Rs. 64,000, which, added to the amount carried forward from 1907, and to the balance of the first six months of the present year, and after deducting the necessary expenses, leave a balance of Rs. 101,985-2-4 available for disposal, which your directors propose to apply as follows:—I.—Dividend for the second half-year ending 31st December 1908, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum or Rs. 20 0-0 per share making 7 per cent. for the 12 months free of income tax, Rs. 78,000-0-0.—II Reserve Fund, Rs.15,000-0-0 III.—Income Tax Rs. 3,421-15-3 IV.—Balance to be carried forward Rs. 5,563-3-1. Total Rs. 1,01,985-2-4.

During the year a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been appropriated from the reserve fund against expenditure found necessary on capital account for alterations and additions to the stations, &c., on the Line, so that the available balance standing to the credit of this fund was reduced to Rs. 10,859-8-11. Your directors have therefore transferred Rs. 15,000 from revenue to the reserve fund this year and they trust this will meet with your approval. Your directors have to inform you that the proposals made by them to the Railway Board for the construction of the proposed extension to Brahmakhed have been sanctioned and an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders has been called on the 4th February to pass the necessary Resolutions in the matter. Improved rebate terms have been arranged for and the 10 per cent. rebate now granted to make up a dividend of 4 per cent. will be granted to make up a dividend of 5per cent on the whole line including the extension. The Secretary of State in Council for India has agreed not to exercise his option to purchase the undertaking until 1927 instead of 1917, the time fixed in the present contract, but in view of the length of time which has elapsed since your directors first applied for this concession, they have asked for the date to be extended to the 31st December 1980 and hope this will be granted. Your directors are of the opinion that with such excellent terms, ensuring as they do to the shareholders such a substantial addition to the length of the lease, the extension is most desire able. Your directors propose to raise the additional capital required by issuing Rs 5,00,000 more of share capital which will be offered at par to shareholders 'pro rata' to their holding, and by raising a debenture loan of Rs. 8,00,000 bearing interest at 4½ per cent. Under the Articles of Association one of the directors Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Hurjivandas retires, but is eligible for re-election. During the year Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram who had been a director of the Company since its formation tendered his resignation owing to failing health. Your Directors accepted his resignation with regret and placed on record their appreciation of his services and invited his nephew Mr Purshotamdas Thakurdas to fill the vacancy. You are now asked to confirm this appointment.

The directors' report and audited statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1908 were adopted. An ad interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared. The retiring director Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Hujiwandas was re-elected. The appointment of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas as a director was confirmed. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed auditors The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the business.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon at Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. H. E. E. Procter presided. The following resolutions which were passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 4th February were confirmed:— I. That it is desirable that the Railway of the Company be extended from Idar Road to Brahmakhed and that the said extension be sanctioned.

II That the capital of the Company be increased to rupees thirty-three lakhs or any smaller sum the directors think fit by the creation and issue of the necessary number of shares of rupees five hundred each.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers per s.s. "Dumbea"

Passengers from Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Dumbea" on the 23th instant at 10 a.m. Passengers will be landed at Ballard Pier.

Askell, Mr A B	Pracien E
Butler, Mr A	Palcologus, Major
Cole, Mrs P C	Sheridan, Mr S P
Dalal, Mr S A	Shawerass, Mr
Durand, Miss M E	Sorabjee, Mr
Dass, Mr	Sunder, Singh Mrs
Geake, Mr and Mrs	Nathoo, Mr
Jousse, Mr and Mrs	Robertson, Mrs F T
Melville, Mrs J S	Tyres Miss
McKay, Mr F	Tombe Mr B

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 30th January, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 64,488 maunds, and Rs. 53,980 in the earnings.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THOUGHT IT WAS THE WASHING.

An old man once visited his daughter Mary. She had antimacassars on the backs of all her chairs. While sitting by the window the old man caught sight of the parson coming to the house.

As his daughter went to open the door the old man snatched all the antimacassars and threw them under the sofa.

After the parson had gone he said to his daughter:—

"Oh, Mary, I am glad I was able to get all your washing out of the way before the parson came in."

QUARRELSOME.

O'Grady—"Stip outside, Misther Flynn, where we won't be afther distoorbin' the dancers; an' its foightin' or answerin' me ye'll be raygardin' the remarruks ye've made derogatoory to the character av meself an' me woife."

(Outsaid)—"It's the foine back yarrud we hov here, wid plenty a room; and now ye'll plaze be tellin' me, as bechune man an' man, did ye iver say anythin' fornist the characther av mesilf or Mistress O'Grady?"

Flynn—"As to me chice av foightin' or answerin' ye. Timoty O'Grady, faith, Oi'll take both. An' Oi'm tellin' ye now, as bechune man an' man. that Oi niver did say anythin' derogatoory to the character av yersilf or Misthress O'Grady; but (taking off his coat) Oi intind to."

HOW TOMKYNS FOUND OUT.

"Say," said Tomkyns to the man with the tin whistle, "if you want to earn an easy sixpence come with me."

After traversing several streets they stopped, and Tomkyns, pointing to a passage, said—"There's a house down there; go and play a tune on your whistle. When you've done there's sixpence for you."

The man went, but no sooner had he started whistling "Annie Laurie" when a bucket of water was thrown over him.

With a yell, he rushed back to Tomkyns and spluttered, "What-what—?"

"It's all right," interrupted Tomkyns, "but my girl lives down there and her dad threathened last night if I went whistling after his daughter again he'd nearly drown me. I only wanted to see if he'd keep his word."

OUT OF CURIOSITY.

"Come in!"

The door opened to admit an individual of benign aspect, who at once began—

"You advertised that you had found a purse, did you not?"

"I did."

"You said it contained a sum of money?"

"Yes."

"In fact, a very large sum of money?"

"That's so."

"You mentioned, too, that the owner could have the same by naming the sum found and describing the purse?"

"Yes; go on."

"That is all I wanted to ask."

"But you will have to give a description of the purse before you can claim it."

"I haven't lost any purse."

"You haven't?"

"No"

"Then why on earth have you called?"

"Oh, merely to see what man looks like who will find a large sum of money and then advertise the fact in the daily newspapers instead of having a good time with the spoils. Good morning sir!"

VERY AWKWARD.

Father (who had just rung up the call office and had his attention diverted by his little daughter)—"Hullo, dear coming to kiss me goodnight!"

Voice of female telephone clerk (severely)—"I beg your pardon?"

RETURNED.

"Shure," said Patrick, rubbing his head with delight at the prospect of a Christmas box, "I always mane to do me duty."

"I believe you," replied his employer, "and therefore I shall make you a present of all you have stolen from me during the year."

"Thank ye, yer honor," replied Pat, "and may all your friends and acquaintances trate you as liberally."

ENCOURAGING.

A young enthusiastic revivalist had been exhorting a congregation in a small town for over two hours without perceptible effect. He was somewhat discouraged until a rough old miner interrupted him with:—

"Say, brother, I'd like to ask a question."

The young revivalist beamed. "Thank you, my man, for your interest," he replied. "I shall be more than glad to set you right on any question. You desire for enlightenment is a good sign, which I am very glad to see. Now, what is it you want to know?"

"Can I smoke?" asked the miner.

A COSTLY TURKEY.

Brown was boasting of the fine turkey he had bought for Christmas. "Biggest bird I ever saw; cost me 30," he said.

"That's nothing to the turkey I had last Christmas," said his friend Jones. "It cost me 30 guineas."

"Thirty guineas!" positively shrieked Brown in his incredulity.

"Yes" said Jones bitterly.

"Turkeys," said Brown, looking him straight in the eye. "are generally to be bought for a shilling a pound. Say yours was a shilling, then it must have weighed about 630 pounds!"

"It only weighed 20 pounds," said Jones sadly; "but I bought it alive and tried to kill it myself. It flew all over the house first, and did 30 pounds' worth of damage."

A BOGUS ANTIQUE.

Israel Roukhomowski is the name of the famous Polish art "faker" who fooled the Paris Louvre with the wonderful tiara of Saitapharnes.

The tiara was dug up in the Crimea and the Louvre authorities bought it for 200,000 francs. Then M. Elina, a dealer, who had quarrelled with the director of the Louvre, announced that the tiara was a "fake," a thing of modern manufacture. He offered to prove the case by producing the maker, one Israel Roukhomowski, of Odessa.

The appearance of M. Roukhomowski when he arrived was a shock to the learned director. The artistic faker was of Polish birth and spoke no language but Yiddish.

He arrived in Paris in a dirty old fur coat, with the collar turned-up and a tail hat several times too large on the back of his head. He had a curious little wizened-up face, in which, behind spectacles, two bright eyes sparkled. To the director he appeared the most unimpressive-looking old-clothes man he had ever seen.

His claim was that he made the tiara as a work of art, of which he was justly proud, and that the last idea that ever entered his head was to pass it off as an antiquity. He was too proud of his work to allow it to be attributed to any ancient Greek. He had sold it as his own.

"Let me see my tiara—my tiara! It is the work of my life!" he cried.

"Why, my good man," said the director, "It isn't your tiara. It is an ancient Greek work of art and has been pronounced so by the most learned men in France." The director suddenly pulled the cover off an object before him.

"It is my tiara." cried Roukhomowski ecstatically. Still the director doubted. What can I do to satisfy you that I made it?" asked Roukhomowski.

"The only thing that would finally settle the question would be for you to reproduce the tiara under my eyes," replied the director.

"I shall be delighted to do it, sir," said Roukhomowski.

He was put to work in a room in the Louvre, where he was watched day and night by Government employes. He reproduced the tiara perfectly.

That settled the question. His fortune was made. He sent to Odessa for his family and opened a great studio in Paris. The Parisians flocked to him. It has become the fashion among French millionaires to order objects of gold in Greek art from Roukhomowski.

It seems that Roukhomowski worked as a journeyman for a jeweller in Odessa and that he made the tiara and other objects of art in his spare time. His works have been purchased as antiques by Mr. Pierpont Morgan and other millionaires all over the world.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GAIETY GOSSIP.

SATURDAY'S Races attracted a very large crowd to the course. It was an ideal day, bright and cool, the wild wind which has been blowing of late lulled to a soft breeze, and sitting in the shady paddock, watching the beautiful horses circling round before their races, backed by a prettily dressed crowd of ladies and keenly watching men, gay attired native jockeys in bright blouses, was an ideal way of spending the afternoon.

There were many lovely dresses. Mrs. Steven's white lace coat with touches of black was worthy of a picture. Mrs. Davie had on a soft grey silk and large black hat trimmed with starex jasmine. Lady Maud Warrender was in white and black. Mrs. Prevost's grey coat and skirt was very smart. Mrs. Meyer had on a long white net coat over her pretty white dress and a mauve hat, large and trimmed with soft tulle and flowers, Mrs. W. Graham was in blue, Mrs. Cameron in biscuit colour lawn, beautifully embroderred, with a large silk hat of cherry colour, Miss Beaman in pale pink and her sister in pale mauve and a large black hat. Miss Crawford had on a stiff silk and a pretty hat trimmed with large yellow roses. Mrs. Davidson had on a soft brown dress and hat to match. Mrs. Hepper was as usual very smart and Mrs. F. Wilson looked dainty in white and mauve. Mrs. J. L. Meyer's blue and white striped silk was a charming costume. Mrs. Cudlip's blue flowery muslin and black hat was very pretty. Mrs. Kemp had on a white clothe gown of pretty cut and a large black hat.

The variety of the men's dress is a most marked feature, some appearing in dark blue and sailor hats, others in grey and black stripes and "bowlers," all varieties of flannels appearing, dark green suits and Tyrol hats with a jaunty bow behind. In fact the days of ties are over when one could say, "Oh, Mr. So and So in a red tie," one now says, "Mr. Thing-a-me-bob is the man in the brown Tyrol hat," waist coats too pass by without comment though some fair hand may have stiched huckaback for hours, the belly-cock of brown or grey, the tyrol of green or blue, small trimmed ribbon, trimmed sailors are the noticeable fashionable items which attract the eye of the men's dress.

The Byculla Cup, for the biggest race of the day, was standing in front of the Stand and a close inspection was well worth while. The Cup in the shape of a long necked jug, had a pratty handle, and graceful lip. The bowl of the jug has covered with a raised design of oak leaves and four tritons, figures half man, half fish. After the last race the President of the Byculla Club presented the Cup to Mr. Jiji, from the Byculla Tent.

Another item which attracted many gazers, was a group of photos taken last meeting, on the lawn, where one and all looked to find a picture of themselves or their friends.

It is sad that this is the last of the big meetings for this year, though many will console themselves willing with the extra meetings which continue for some time yet.

W. A.

THE GREATEST LITERARY CRIME OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Every educated Englishman has read and appreciated Macaulay's 'Essays.' They are, in fact, part and parcel of our literature. Every one has read the 'Essays' and, in his youth at all events, has been fascinated by the 'flamboyant' style, by the brilliant rhetoric, and by the masterly delineation of men and events. But, when it comes to a question of artistic taste and literary criticism, the reader's maturer judgment revolts against the manner and method of the great Essayist. He resents the self-complacency, the "cocksureness," the dogmatic tone of infallibility characteristic of the Edinburgh Reviewer of the last century. Praise and vituperation are carried to an absurd extreme. The colours are laid on with too heavy a brush. Macaulay not only gilds the lily, but (so to speak) adds several coats of black to the saucepan, which is quite unnecessary. He piles Pelion upon Ossa; heaps superlative upon superlative, epithet upon epithet; exalts his heroes to Olympus and consigns his enemies to a Tartarus of obloquy. This is the sledge-hammer style which readers of 'Pendennis' may remember was adopted by the unlamented Mr. Bludyer, who, after slashing and mauling his victim, sold the volume he had just reviewed at the nearest book-stall and dined triumphantly on the proceeds. Macaulay is not even satisfied with knocking his man down—he tramples him underfoot like a savage victor who rides rough shod over a battlefield. And it is in this style and this spirit that he assailed, amongst others, John Wilson Croker, who edited Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' in 1831.

It may well be asked what could have induced Macaulay, who, besides being a brilliant writer, was an admirable man and of a warm and affectionate nature, thus to outrage all the laws of good feeling and good taste, and to perpetuate the greatest literary crime of the last centuary. "Tantene animis coelestibus irae?" The explanation, given by Mr. Louis Jennings and Sir Theodore Martin, so far from palliating Macaulay's offence, considerably aggravates it. Macaulay had long detested Croker, who on more than one occasion had the best of it in the House of Commons—notably in the debate on September 22, 1831, when he completely eclipsed the brilliant historian. This incident rankled in Macaulay's memory, and he determined (as he expresses it) "to dust the varlet's jacket, in next number of the Blue and Yellow." Hence came the studied malignity of the attack on Croker's edition of 'Boswell.' As a rule, English statesmen have forborne to carry their political differences into private life. Men who have been attacking each other with all the weapons of sarcasm and invective from opposite benches in the House of Commons may be found a few hours later sitting side by side, on the friendliest terms, at the dinner-table at Grillion's. This, indeed, is the very purpose and object of that club. But Macaulay was an entire stranger to the graceful amenities of political life. His prejudices were deep and irradicable. He hated his enemy with the perfect hatred of the old Covenanters. He had all "the merciless intolerance" which he condemned in Laud and Strafford. He could discern nothing good in a soldier like Claverhouse, in a historian like Mitford, or in an editor like Croker—for the simple reason that they belonged to the opposite camp in politics. —From "Boswell," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for February 1909.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Weck's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....

MARTELL'S

celebrated

Blue & Silver Label

BRANDIES

"One Star," "Two Star," "Three Star," and their liqueurs—V.O., V.S.O., V.S.O.P.

Known throughout the world to be of the very highest quality and distilled solely from wine produced in the vineyards of the famous Charente district.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ESTATE OF THE LATE AGA JENGHI SHAH.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

HAJI BIBI VS. AGA SHUMSOODIN SHAH AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia, and Co.

For the defendant, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

In connection with this suit, his Lordship heard arguments bearing upon a rule nisi, issued at the instance of the defendants, for the appointment of a receiver. The suit is brought for the administration by the court of the estate of the late Aga Jenghi Shah. Mr. Inverarity argued in support of the rule nisi, and Mr. Bahadurji argued against it.

The plaintiff had brought the suit against the defendants to have an account taken of the properties belonging to the estate of Aga Jenghi Shah, which had come into the possession of the first defendant as administrator. The latter, in his affidavit, stated that soon after the death of his father, the plaintiff, with the consent of the other heirs, was allowed to collect and enjoy the rents of the Piru Lane property. As the daughter of Aga Jenghi Shah, the plaintiff's share in the estate would come to about Rs. 70,000. As against that amount, she had already received Rs. 15,000 more than her share. Having regard to the fact that the plaintiff was a debtor to the estate, and there was no probability of her paying the same, if she was allowed to collect the rents of the Piru Lane property, and allowed to remain in occupation of the Love Lane property without rents, the other heirs of Jenghi Shah would be much damnified, and the rents would be wholly lost to the defendants. Under the circumstances, the first defendant prayed that he may be appointed to recover the rents of the Piru Lane property and the property occupied by the plaintiff and her family.

The plaintiff, in her answering affidavit, said that the property left by Aga Jenghi Shah was of the value of over six lakhs of rupees. She urged that the figures shown by the first defendant in his affidavit were misleading, and had been worked out to show the least possible value for her share in her father's estate, and thus make it a ground to oust her from the house in which she had been living. She submitted that, if proper accounts were taken, the large balance of at least Rs. 60,000 would be found due to her in respect of her share in the estate.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, appointed the first defendant receiver of the Piru Lane property with authority to collect all arrears of rent. He was also appointed receiver of the property now occupied by the plaintiff, and to recover rents from her at the rate of Rs. 100 per month. He was given liberty to allow plaintiff to remain in occupation of the house on payment of the rent fixed by the Court. If the plaintiff did not pay the rent so fixed to the defendant, she was ordered to vacate the premises, and hand over its possession on the 1st April next. Costs to be costs in the cause.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

FLEMING SHAW & CO. VS. PARBHUDAS VANMALI.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Co.

For the defendant, Mr. Branson instructed by Mr. S. B. Dady Burjore.

This was an application presented to the High Court under the extraordinary Civil Jurisdiction based upon the finding of the full bench of the Small Cause Court. In this suit Messrs Fleming Shaw & Co. had sued the defendant a Baroda Army and Police contractor for damages for refusing to take delivery of Army cloth indented for by him, the same being sold off by public auction on his account. The defendant's contention was that the cloth was not in quality, texture and finish exactly according to the basis sample. He therefore counter-claimed in a cross suit for Rs. 2,000 a portion of Rs. 2,500 paid by him in advance against the price of the indented goods. The plaintiffs' answer was that the arbitrators appointed by the parties had awarded an allowance for inferiority of quality; and that the defendant was bound to accept the goods with such allowance. The defendant's contention on this point was that he was not bound in law to accept with an allowance goods inferior in quality. Both the suits were originally heard by Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, who decreed the claim of Messrs Fleming Shaw & Co. and dismissed the cross suit. His judgment has been reported in these columns. The defendant appealed to the Full Court consisting of the Chief Judge and the then Acting Fourth Judge Mr S. F. Billimoria who held that the arbitrators appointed by the parties had travelled beyond the terms of the reference in awarding an allowance. The Full Court therefore dismissed the suit of Messrs Fleming Shaw & Co. but allowed the dismissal of the defendant's cross-suit to stand on ground, that he could not maintain the suit without obtaining an award upon a reference to arbitration of his dispute. The facts of the appeal to the Full Court have been reported. The defendant thereon moved the High Court against the said order of the Full Court refusing to set aside the dismissal of his suit and to decree his claim, and a rule nisi was granted by the High Court against Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co.

The rule came on for argument and their Lordships in delivering judgment observed that this was an application based upon the finding of the Small Cause Court that proof of refusal of a party to go to arbitration is a good defence to a suit on a contract containing an arbitration clause. This conclusion is based upon section 21 of the Specific Relief Act. But the learned Judges appear to have overlooked the fact that by section 3 of the Indian Arbitration Act the last 37 words of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act do not apply to any submission or arbitration to which the provisions of the Act for the time being apply. The submission contended in the Indent of the present case is one to which the provisions of Indian Arbitration Act apply and therefore the last 37 words of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act have no application. That being so, the proof of the refusal to refer to arbitration any point arising under the indent is not a defence and the plaintiffs were entitled to have the question tried apart from the question of their refusal to go to arbitration.

Their Lordships therefore set aside the order of the Full Court with costs.

CLAIM TO A DECEASED'S ESTATE.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

BYRAMJI JEHANGIR VS. BAI KUVERBAI.

For the plaintiff, the Hon. Mr. Strangman, with the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

For the defendant, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co.

The petitioner (plaintiff) stated that Pallonji Dadabhoy Tarapurvalla, the testator, died at Tarapur on the 24th April 1897, leaving a will executed by him on the 12th January 1887. He left a widow Ruttonbai, who was also known as Kuverbai, now residing in Secunderabad; Cowashah Edalji, husband of a predeceased daughter named Bachubai; and Kaikhosru, son of the deceased daughter. The deceased's property was estimated at Rs 23,392, with debts amounting to Rs. 6,500.

Kaikhosru Kavashah, grandson and constituted attorney of the widow Kuverbai, stated that he disputed the will. The half share in the property should amount to Rs 40,000. Kuverbai claimed a share in the estate.

Mr. Justice Davar, in disposing of the petition for probate filed by Byramji Jehangir, which was opposed by the caveatrix, Kuverbai, as widow of the testator, reviewed the evidence adduced for both sides. His Lordship held that the deceased was a person of a weak intellect and incapable of making his will and of disposing of his property. His Lordship accepted the evidence of the witnesses called on behalf of the defendant, namely Mr. Ardasir F. Unwalla, Dr. Sorabshah Nadershah, and Mr. Hirjibhoy Tarapurvalla; and declined to grant probate to the petitioner Byramji, and dismissed the suit.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Before the Chief Judge.

KHUSONDAS PITAMBAR VERSUS BOODHARJI BHAGWAN AND OTHERS.

For plaintiff,—Mr. Kavasji Sethna.

For defendant,—Mr. Bilimoria.

In this case, plaintiff alleged that on the 4th March 1908, the defendant by a memo signed in the name of his firm requested plaintiff to order out fifty cases of white Nemsooks from Manchester, on the 9th March the plaintiff accepted the said order by a Memo addressed to the defendants. The goods were duly shipped in two lots within the time mentioned in the contract. Defendants were required to pay for and take delivery of the goods but they did not do so. After the goods had been in Bombay for two calendar months in terms of the Indent, the plaintiff after due notice sold the same at the risk of the defendant. On the sale, plaintiff alleged there was a deficit payable by the defendant and which amounted to Rs. 1,932-8 including interest and expenses and charges incurred on the defendants' account. The defendant on the other hand denied request to plaintiff to order the cases, the real offer was for 20 cases only and that the document has been materially altered by change of 20 into 50 and by destroying that part of signature containing figure 20. Evidence was led yesterday and the case is proceeding.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

INSPECTOR Morris charged one Arthur George Conway in respect of certain ornaments, belonging to the Maharaja of Tikari, from 11 Rowdon Street, Calcutta.

Inspector Morris stated that the accused belonged to the Yorkshire Regiment which had been stationed in Bombay a short time ago. A telegram was recently received in Bombay stating that the accused who had been a steward to the Maharaja, had made off with two gold lockets, one of which was studded with diamonds, four gold bangles and other ornaments. The accused was arrested at Watson's Annexe Hotel. Some of the stolen property was recovered from another European, who had redeemed for the accused.

Inspector Morris asked for a remand, stating that the Police were awaiting further instructions from Calcutta, where the accused would probably be sent to take his trial.

A remand was granted till to-morrow.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor and Mr. Motilal J. Shroff.

THEIR Worships disposed of 79 cases yesterday morning. The majority of cases were against hawkers and beggars, many of whom were convicted and sentenced.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A.K. Leslie (Chairman) and J. F. Rodrigues.

THEIR Worships disposed of a number of cases yesterday morning. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted a number of gharriwallas on charges of ill-treating their animals. The majority of the gharriwallas were convicted and sentenced.

H. E. SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY will deliver the annual Convocation address to the Graduates of the Madras University on the 25th of March.

THE Madras revenue to the end of January is 17 lakhs more than for the same period last year. The increase is accounted for by the greater receipts under Excise and Customs. The salt revenue is less that last year by over 15 lakhs.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Nineth Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

HANDICAPS.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Master Theo	... 10	3	Long Champs	... 7	13
Wise Bird	... 9	12	Aghavaddy	... 7	9
Chivalry	... 9	4	Zotique	... 7	7
Picturesque	... 9	0	Manlock	... 7	4
Posco	... 8	11	Rustile	... 7	3
Uro	... 8	10	Paul Pry	... 7	2
Beaunero	... 8	9	Forfeit	... 7	1
Bucolic	... 8	7	Winsome	... 6	13
Mereworth	... 8	6	Lady Avon	... 6	11
Croat	... 8	3			

If top weight accepting be under 9-10 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—About 1 mile.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Uro	... 9	12	Lachlan	... 8	2
Sacricomar	... 9	6	Kipling	... 8	1
Oakton	... 9	4	Umutbee	... 7	6
Vancouver	... 8	10	Lipscombe	... 7	4
Best China	... 8	6	Sir Galahad	... 6	12
Admiral Crichton	... 8	5	Conscience	... 6	10
Ashanti Gold	... 8	4			

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE THANNAH PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Tachreet	... 10	7	Narsen	... 7	13
Gold Mint	... 10	0	Najmi	... 7	12
Scimitar	... 9	6	Real Blood	... 7	12
Reefat	... 9	4	Fairfield	... 7	11
Rajput	... 9	0	Toskin	... 7	10
Grey Falcon	... 8	13	Great Power	... 7	10
Vedas	... 8	12	Hamayoon	... 7	9
Saree	... 8	10	Prince Chestnut	... 7	8
Salanic	... 8	9	Caravan	... 7	8
Multiform	... 8	8	Woolwinder	... 7	7
Sanjakdhar	... 8	7	Malik Jaman	... 7	7
Sir Jamal	... 8	7	Dojan	... 7	5
Farick	... 8	5	Little Gafil	... 7	4
Sahoon	... 8	3	Hasty Jack	... 7	2
Sabah	... 8	2	Porter	... 6	8

If necessary after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon to-day the above handicap will be divided, the top weight in the first division being reduced and the top weight in the lower division being raised as provided in General conditions.

THE PAREL PLATE.—About 9 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Tachreet	... 9	10	Devon	... 7	11
Young Kohinoor	... 9	8	Multiform	... 7	9
Delerjung	... 9	3	Ajeel	... 7	6
Spearmint	... 8	10	Aden	... 7	4
Vasco	... 8	4	Young Soocal	... 7	3
Darianoor	... 8	3	Young Salanic	... 7	2
Antica	... 8	1	England	... 7	1
Nocman	... 7	12	Najmi	... 6	12

If top weight accepting be under 9-8 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE KENSINGTON PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Refresher	... 10	4	Yankee Boy	... 8	7
Hughie	... 10	1	Cracker	... 7	12
Comeback	... 9	0	Koko	... 7	2
Pantry Girl	... 8	11	Encourage	... 7	1
Gun Metal	... 8	9	Virballa	... 6	11

If top weight accepting be under 9-5 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Final forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 12 noon to-day 22nd February 1909.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After final declaration of forfeit at 12 noon on Monday 22nd February 1909.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.—Master Theo, Wise Bird, Chivalry, Posco, Uro, Bucolic, Mereworth, Croat, Longchamps, Aghavaddy, Manlock, Paul Pry and Forfeit.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—About 1 mile.—Uro, Sacricomar, Oakton, Vancouver, Best China, Admiral Crichton, Ashanti Gold, Lachlan, Kipling, Sir Galahad and Conscience.

THE THANNAH PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.—Tachreet, Gold Mint, Scimitar, Reefat, Rajput, Grey Falcon, Vedas, Salanic, Multiform, Sanjakdhar, Sir Jamal, Farick, Sabah, Narsin, Najmi, Fairfield, Prince Chestnut, Caravan, Woolwinder, Malik Jaman, Dojan and Hasty Jack.

THE PAREL PLATE.—About 9 furlongs.—Tachreet, Delerjung, Spearmint, Vasco, Darianoor, Antica, Nooman, Devon, Multiform, Ajeel, Aden, Young Soocab and Young Salanic.

THE KENSINGTON PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.—Refresher, Hughie, Comeback, Pantry Girl, Gun Metal, Yankee Boy, Cracker and Verballa.

THE ARAB DEALERS PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.—Mizher Beg, Durban, Sharar, Goldman, Jacko, Patras, Murmurees, Thuvil, Grey Flower, Zinfandel, Young Revenge II, Mubrad, March Past, Champion, Halal, Lahur and Steam Launch.

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, February 22.

Entry closed at 6 p.m., on Monday 22nd February 1909.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr R R S's br aus g Uro
Mr R R S's bl aus h Oakton
Mr R R S's br aus h St Lachlan
Mr Kelso's br aus g St. Patrick
H H Agakhan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton
Mr F J Marshall's br aus g Kifferpan
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Kipling
Mr E J Marshall's b aus h Melbourne
Mr Deakin's ch e g Beaunero
Mr M Goculdas' ch e m Zotique
THE CALLIAN PLATE—Distance about 1 1-2 miles.
Mr James ch a h Nooman 13 3 3 4
Mr R R S' g a h Precious
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Meazer
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Darianoor
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Young Soocal
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sialkote
Mr J M Mystry's ch a h Young Salanic
Mr A Ebrahim's bl a h Nasri Pasha
Captain Hodgson's b a h King Cobweb 13 3 3 4
Mr Begs' b a h Famous
Mr Hoosain Obayeds ch a h Dhafer
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Young Kohinoor 14-0
Mr M Goculdass' and Tahar Yunis b a h Meerdhan
Mr M Goculdass' and Syeds ch a h Dilerjung 13-3
THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Destance about 7 furlongs
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 14-1
Mr R R S' ch aus m Lady Nannee 14-1 1-4
Mr R R S' br aus g Comeback 14-2
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Hughie 14-2
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 14-1
Mr M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Cheeky 14-1
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Pantry Gerl 14-2
THE COORLA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13 3
Mr R R S's q a h Vasco 14 0
Mr James ch a h Nooman 13 3 3-4
Mr James ch a h Salanic 14 0
Mr D Ranchordass g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2
Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Farick 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Gold Mint 13 3 3-4
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag b a h Company 14 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 13 3 1-2
Mr. A. Razak's br a h Osborne 13-3 1-2
Mr Rama Govindjees ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjees b a h Gopal 13 2
Mr C M Zavaris ch a h Narsin 13 2 1-2
Mr J K Kapadias ch a h Caravan 13 2
Mr Khalil Doorees ch a h Amood 13 3 1-4
Mr R S Forages b a h Saree 13 3
Captain Hodgsons g a h Hooded Falcon 13 1 1-2
Mr Begs b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2
Mr Adils g a h Maharaja 13 3 1-2
Mr M Goculdass b a h Bay Middleton 13 3
Mr M Goculdass g a h Najmi 13 3
Mr M Goculdass and Syeds ch a h Delerjung 13 3
Mr M Goculdass and J C Galstauns b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4

THE ARAB DEALERS CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Emperor (3 years)
Mr T Tejpal and Framjee's b a h Amir ali (4 years)
Mr Adil's b a h Beybazar (6 years)
Mr Kassim Jurji's b a h Malta 13-3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Contractor 13-3 1 2 (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Middleman (5 years)
Mr G K's b a h Parliament (5 years)
Mr G K's b a h Goldmen 14-0 (3 years)
Mr Jassim Abdul Karim's g a h Telegraph (4 years)
Mr Kaikee's b a h Kadim 13-3 (6 years)
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's ch a h Zoobair Flag (6 years)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Darwin (4 years)
Mr Mufak's b a h Sandid 14-0 (3 years)
Mr Yusuff Zaid's Red Roan a h Fruit Salt (4 years)
Mr Syed Mustapha Bir's g a h Raskesh 14 (6 years)
Messrs M Hamdan and A Wahab's Roan a h Redbreast (4 years)
K S Vijey Sinbji's g a h Champion 13-3 (6 years)
Mr R S Forage's g a h Quick Fire (6 years)
Mr Ally Beg Mishree's b a h Hundred (5 years)
Mr Hamid Zaidan's g a h Mubrad 14 (4 years)
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Thuvil 13-3 1-2 (5 years)
Mr M Goculdas's g ah Grey Flower 14 (5 years)
Mr M Goculdas's ch a h Finjan 14 (4 years)
THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr J B's b aus g Chivalry
Mr R R S' br aus g Uro
Mr R R S' br aus h Lachlan
Mr R R S' br e m Lady Lomond
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
Aga S Shah's ch e h Forfeit
Aga S Shah's br e g Peria Doray
Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Longchamps
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Lipscombe
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Hughie 14-2
Mr J D Marshall's b e g Creigendorrie
Mr Deakin's ch e m Best China
Mr Bunting's b e m Lady Teazle
Mr S A Wahed's br e g Chevalier
Mr A J De Souzas' b aus m Winsome
Mrs Wood Badger's b e g Squire Alfred
Mr G Ks' b e m Wolferton
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Lady Metal

ADDITIONAL RACES.

NOVICE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs W.A.

ALLOWANCE.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lb. Distance about 6 furlongs.

SUBSTITUTION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. For Arabs 13 3 and under which have not won flat race, value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March 1906 13-3 to carry 9st. W.I.

PENALTIES.—Winners since 31st March 1906 race value Rs. 300, or over once 4lb., twice 7lb. and oftener 12lb.

ALLOWANCE.—Ponies which have not won race since 31st March 1908, 4lbs Maidens 7lbs (not accumulative.)

DISTANCE.—about 5 furlongs.

Entry for above races Rs. 5 to close 10 a m on Thursday 25th February with Rs. 5 in additional if not struck out before 6 p m on Thursday 25th not February 1909.

General conditions Programme Bombay Extra Meetings 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 22nd February 1909.

RACING STATISTICS.

WITH the conclusion of the Big Meeting on Saturday, the statistics of the winning owners, trainers and jockeys are always interesting. The rich Byculla Club Cup stakes naturally make a big difference on the last day and Mr. Jiji, adding Telargonium's win to those of Master Theo and Refresher, heads the list of owners. Tangaroa and Paddy's Darling do most towards securing Mr. Galstaun the next place, whereas Mr. M. Goculdass is third through the strong hand he holds amongst Arabs, Jehangir's improvements meaning a good deal. Mozart and Lord Merv have done well for H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala, who follows Mr. Kelso with his wins with Wise Bird, Russley Rose and Hermit, doing remarkably well with not a big string. Mr. R. R. S. is not as prominent as usual, his waters not striking their true form and Metal Maid not having been out all. His old sprinter, Tachreet, has not been well, but the public favourite, Precious, does not miss his usual win.

Amongst trainers, Byramjee is once more on top though Mumford, Bleach and Ferguson have done well for their respective owners.

Since Poona, Evans has struck remarkably fine form in the saddle, is quite a public favourite after many well-judged races and heads the jockeys' list. Killorn rides as cleverly as ever and young Ferguson has improved immensely, riding as cool a race as most older hands. Another popular light-weight in Hoyt has made no mistakes and Rickaby has made a good impression on the first occasion we have had of seeing him. Robinson is not as prominent as usual though riding twice first, as also has Mumford's young jockey, Whalley, who was so successful recently in Calcutta.

Following are the foll lists :—

WINNING OWNERS.

(Gross Totals).	Rs.
Mr. Jiji...	17,400
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	15,550
Mr. M. Goculdas	12,850
Mr. Kelso	12,000
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala ...	7,800
Mr. R. R. S.	6,200
Mr. Cosens	6,000
Mr. E. T. Marshall	4,100
Mr. A. M Ameer	3,150
Mr. Ali bin Talib	3,000
Colonel J. Forbes	2,900
Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed ...	2,500
Mr. Dara Cawasjee	2,400
Mr. J. D. Marshall	2,300
Mr. J. B.	2,100
Mr. Hoosain Obayed	1,900
Mr. Nasrulla Andria	1,700
Mr. Geo Allardice	1,650
Mr. Newton	1,500
Mr. Wallace	1,500
Lt. Col. Desarji Ura	1,500
Mr. D. Runchordass	1,380
Mr. G. K.	1,200
Messrs. Scott & Marshall	850
Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal	800
Mr. Adil	800
Mr. P. H. Burn	600
Messrs. M. Goculdass A. Nanjee ...	550
H. H. the Aga Khan and Aga S.Shah	500
Mr. J. Scott Nimmo	400
Mr. R. S. Forage	300
Mr. Beg	250
Mr. Kadso bin Saleh	200
Mr. F. M. Garda	200
Mr. Khalil Dooree	200

WINNING JOCKEYS.

	1sts	2nds	3rds	Unpl'ed.
Evans	7*	1	2	16
Killorn	5	5	8**	11
A. Ferguson ...	5*	3	1	16
A. Hoyt	4	2	4	14
Rickaby	3*	...	1	7
Robinson	2*	1	4*	20
Whalley	2	2	1	12
Hill	1	4	2	9
Southall	1	2	4*	13
Ames	1	3	1	14
Fraser	1	1	1	7
Melom	1	...	1	13
Yusuff	1	...	...	3
Barrett	...	2	1*	5
Bray	...	2	...	4
Davis	...	1	...	4
Heeroe	...	1	...	10
Taylor	...	...	...	7
Blades	...	...	...	11
Manley	...	...	...	10
Majeed	...	...	1	7
C. B. Mahomed.	...	...	...	6
Oomerkhan	...	...	1*	...
Abdoolla	...	...	...	5
Hazza	...	...	...	2
Kan a	...	...		1

TRAINERS.

Byramjee Rustomjee	7*
W. Mumford	6*
C. Bleach	4
T. Ferguson	4
Tabab bin Saif	3
T. Scott	3
J. D. Scott	1
J. E. Carter	1
C. B. Mahomed	1
Ali Mahomed	1
R. Poottanah	1
Cowasjee Burjorjee	1
Abdul Rahman Nasser	1

* Denotes Dead-Heat.

FOOTBALL.

The Lahore Trades Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 22.

In the Lahore Trades Football Tournament on Thursday the 12th Lancers beat the Warwicks by 2 goals to one. On Friday the Black Watch met the Lancashire Fusiliers. The game opened fast and gradually the Black Watch pressed out. The Fusiliers defence proved equal to the occasion, the first half closing without either side having notched a point. On changing over the Black Watch took the aggressive and were awarded a corner, which they failed to convert. The Fusiliers cleared and their forwards outwitted the Black Watch defence and scored the first goal. A short time afterwards the Black Watch were awarded a penalty and succeeded in equalising. Both teams now played up, but at the call of time the score was one goal all. It was decided to play extra time each way, but though both goals were smartly visited in turn matters remained unchanged and the match ended in a draw.

RACQUETS.

MONDAY.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Sanderson (—6) beat Graham (+9) 13—15, 15—9, 15—11, 15-9.

HANDICAP PAIRS.

Sanderson ..... } beat { Laverton
Eng'and(—8) ..... } { Blunt (+5)

15—9, 15—10, 3—15, 15—11.

TUESDAY.

3 p.m. Sanderson (—6) v. Leather (—7)

SEMI-FINAL OF HANDICAP SINGLES.

3—45 FINAL OF HANDICAP PAIRS.

England ..... } v. { Fosbery
Sanderson ..... } { Russell

KONKAN MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Inaugural Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, FEBRUARY 22.

The inaugural meeting of the Konkan District Moslem League was held here last night when there was a distinguished gathering present. Mullah Abdul Karim was voted to the chair.

The chairman in his opening speech said that the Association was started a few weeks ago to safeguard and advance the educational, municipal and political interests of Mahomedans of the Konkan. Their general condition was deplorable, but more so was their helplessness to improve it. The deputation of the Deccan Moslem League to the Governor and His Excellency's reply thereto had, however, a remarkable effect in opening their eyes. Some of them realized the active and effective organisation. The result was the formation of that League. Their educational and municipal grievances were not dissimilar to those of the Mahomedans of the Deccan. He would give them an illustration. Ratnagiri, the capital of the Konkan, had a population of sixteen thousand inhabitants of whom more than one-fourth were Mahomedans. The city returned 8 elected members to the Municipality, none of whom was a Mahomedan. At the present moment there was not a single municipal Urdu school for the Mahomedans in that city. Primary education among them was sadly neglected, and it grieved them to read in the annual report of the Brahmin Educational Inspector that the Mahomedans have in fact ceased to be a backward class in point of primary education in the Southern Division. He was glad to announce that at a preliminary meeting of the Association it was unanimously resolved to offer the honorary presidentship to Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmad, Bar-at-law, as a mark of their appreciation of his labour of self-sacrifice in the cause of the Mahomedans of the Deccan. He was further pleased to announce that the learned Secretary of the Deccan Moslem League had kindly intimated his acceptance of their offer and placed his great experience and ability at their disposal.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Daud Saheb Lalla to move the first resolution, which was as follows :—"That this meeting offers its grateful thanks to His Highness Aga Khan for his powerful expression in the 'Times' of the real view of the Indian Mahomedans regarding the reply of Lord Morley to the Mahomedan deputation. This meeting has heard with much concern of His Highness's indisposition and earnestly prays for his recovery."

The resolution was seconded by Jusab Shet and unanimously passed.

It was also agreed to send the resolution by cablegram to His Highness.

Mr. Mohomudkhan proposed that—"This meeting puts on record its high appreciation of the efforts of the Deccan Moslem League towards the regeneration of the Mahomedans of this Presidency and warmly supports its representations to the Imperial and local Governments with regard to the Reform Scheme and constituted itself a branch of the same for the Konkan District."

The resolution was seconded by Seth Rahimtulla and unanimously carried.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. Abdul Ramoof.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd February.

570 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B. L. C. and Battery Drill for the Gataere Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Guns at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 28th at 10 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Co.

Parades at Apollo Bunder to-day the 23rd instant, at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for defence Light Manning.

571 STRENGTH.

Gr T Goodwin having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Annual Dinner of No. 1 Company announced for Wednesday the 24th instant is altered to Thursday the 25th instant at 8 p.m.

All members and Reservists of the Company are Cordially invited.

Dress—Khaki or Mess Uniform preferred.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn presiding.

The Secretary to Government, General Department, in a letter to the President, informed the Corporation that the Government had selected Captain Anderson McKendrick, I. M. S., Assistant Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, to conduct investigations in connection with the epidemic of malaria in the City of Bombay and requested that the name of the gentleman whom the Corporation proposed as their representative on the Committee might be communicated at an early date.

In connection with this, Mr. James Macdonald had at the last meeting proposed that Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, be appointed to represent the Corporation on the Committee proposed to be associated with the expert officer appointed by Government to conduct investigations in connection with the epidemic of Malaria in the City of Bombay and the President be requested to inform Government accordingly in reply to their letter.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had proposed Dr. K. E. Dadachanji as the representative of the Corporation on the Committee.

At the outset, Sir Pherozeshah said he wished to say something in connection with his proposal. It had been said that his motion was a reflection or slur on the Municipal Commissioner. He would say that the statement was absolutely without foundation.

Mr J. B. Petit supported Sir Pherozeshah's amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that they did not particularly want a medical gentleman as their representative on the Committee, but a gentleman of strong common-sense and one who knew the City well. Nobody had the interests of the City more at heart than the Municipal Commissioner, and he would therefore heartily support the proposition of Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. C.J. Readymoney supported Mr. MacDonald's proposition. The appointment of an Executive officer of the Municipality would remove the possibility of red tape coming in, and would facilitate the work of getting any information from the Municipality. If Dr. Dadachanji were appointed, he (the speaker) did not know how he was to supply that information. A considerable time would elapse between the asking and the supplying of the information, while the Commissioner would be in a position to supply it immediately. For this very reason, the Improvement Trust had appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn as their representative.

Mr. D. E. Wacha thought the matter had been argued in a circle. It had been said that Dr. Dadachanji would not be able to supply any information required as quickly as the Commissioner. He did not think so, because Dr. Dadachanji would apply to the Commissioner and get from him the information. It would therefore come to the same thing.

Mr. Todd remarked that a great deal had been said as regarded the alleged overburdening the Commissioner if he were appointed their representative on the Committee. He thought the difficulty could be removed by asking the Commissioner if it would be overburdening him if they appointed him on the Committee.

Mr. M. Khan supported Mr. Macdonald's proposition.

Mr. Baptista said that in his opinion Dr. Dadachanji knew the City better than the Commissioner. Besides the latter would not be able to spare time to attend the Committee which would be sitting day by day for eighteen months. Besides, the Commissioner would always be available when required by the Committee.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna thought it was beneath the dignity of the Municipal Commissioner to court such an appointment.

Mr. MacDonald: He never courted it.

Sir Bhalchandra further said that Dr. Dadachanji might not be quite an expert on malaria, but he certainly had more time to devote to the Committee than the Commissioner had.

Mr. MacDon

RACE VIEW HOTEL.

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THOUGH we only COMMENCED our BOOKING from the 1st instant, in a fortnight almost all accommodation has been taken up.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1909.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR yesterday formally opened the Bombay Medical Congress, in one of his most pithy and felicitous speeches, and the work of the Congress was begun. Medical men of distinction from all parts of the world have been gathered together for the discussion principally of tropical diseases, and we may expect new light to be thrown upon both their etiology and treatment. Major Ronald Ross will doubtless enlighten us on malaria, the subject which at present more nearly touches the people of this country. Judging from his remarks the other day, he does not credit us with sufficient activity in dealing with it. "The point to impress upon people now," said he to an interviewer, "is that the time for talking about malaria has gone. We know all about it and how to prevent it. The problem of malaria prevention is now only a question of organisation. The thing is to get to work; the lines on which to proceed are thoroughly understood and laid down." This is a statement which has been reiterated in these columns, but unfortunately those responsible have not got to work with such energy as was necessary. Possibly, however, after hearing Major Ross and other eminent authorities, we may expect medical officers in this country, with the aid of Government and the municipalities, to commence serious scientific operations in time to prevent the next malarial season proving so disastrous to India as that which has recently closed. The effects of the malaria epidemic which has afflicted India in the past two years will never be fully known, but it is common knowledge that a large proportion of the yield of the soil has been lost, heavy agricultural crops destroyed, owing to the inability of the cultivators to obtain the services of reapers, who, outside Bombay city, have been the principal victims of malaria. As the result of this week's deliberations a repetition of that calamity may be avoided.

On the subject of Plague we may also anticipate profitable discussion. One of the papers to be read to-day is, we understand, to deal with the prophylaxis of the terrible disease which has decimated the population of this country. Captain Glen Liston, whom we have come to regard as an authority on most Indian diseases, has been entrusted with the preparation of the treatise on plague and we understand he selected this subject not so much because he is competent to speak on administrative matters, but because he thinks administrators have not taken advantage of the facts that science has placed at their disposal. As we know, they still cling to old methods, based on opinions which have now been shown to be without foundation—such opinions, for example, as that the plague is an infectious disease, like scarlet fever or measles, and cases of the disease should therefore be isolated in hospitals, or again that the plague bacillus lives in the soil and gains an entrance through abrasions of the skin, so that disinfection should be carried out to destroy these germs. No doubt Captain Liston's observations will evoke criticism—that is the purpose of all the papers which will be read during the Conference. But we trust that it will in no case be merely destructive criticism which is offered, for in regard to plague, at all events, there is a feeling abroad that much public money is even now being squandered to no purpose on useless anti-plague measures. We do not advocate that energetic measures which are in any degree efficacious shall be relinquished, but we should like to be assured that the cost of rat destruction and the treatment of gullies with pesterine as now being carried out in this city, is justified and whether the campaign is likely to be productive of adequate return in the diminution of plague or of any other disease. This is a point on which we hope much light will be shed by those most competent to afford it, for the public is not at all satisfied that any real good is likely to accrue from present methods.

It is improbable that the general public will take as much interest in the deliberations of the Congress as they would in a European country, but the papers and the discussions will be printed for circulation among medical men generally. It is perhaps only indirectly that the public will be benefited by the conclusions at which the experts arrive. As His Excellency was pleased to observe, the medical profession within recent years has obtained knowledge which has turned upside down views matured during centuries and opened up endless vistas of research. Within the past forty years there has been a revolution. As soon as the germ theory was established and it became possible to cultivate a bacillus with as much certainty as a cabbage, new methods of combating disease were evidently possible and were eagerly sought. As His Excellency remarked, while modern medical progress may be said to be based on the use of the microscope other scientific developments have come to its aid. Advances in electrical discovery have been made. Science has provided not only new means of investigation but of treatment, and the medical profession is now scientific in the highest sense of the term. With His Excellency we believe that no other profession has before it so many fields plainly inviting research; certainly no profession has open to it such entrancing possibilities of conferring benefits on humanity. We do not know that the present Congress will record any further discoveries or that its assembling in Bombay will mark a new era in medical progress, but we fully endorse the view, to which His Excellency gave expression, that it will emphasize the essential solidarity of the noble profession of healing, which knows no distinction of race or colour and unites all true workers as members of one great brotherhood engaged in combating suffering and disease.

THE FISCAL DEBATE.

THE voting on Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Tariff Reform Amendment to the Address in the House of Commons is instructive, for it shows that the feeling on the matter in the House of Commons has undergone considerable change in the last few years. At the beginning of the present Parliament such an amendment would have found few to support it but the enormous majority secured by the Government at the last time there was a vote on the subject has now been reduced to one hundred and sixty nine. Such a majority is, of course, overwhelming in itself, but the decline in the figures, due partly to the general return of Tariff Reformers in erstwhile Liberal seats, gives some indication of the feeling of the country and will, no doubt, give heart to those who are pressing the policy forward. We await with interest the full report and the names of those who voted on either side, for in view of the recent split in the Unionist Party we do not see how it can have been avoided that some members of the Opposition voted with the majority. The alternative is that they did not vote, but that leaves them convicted of half-heartedness in what they consider an important thing in order to adhere to the Party of which they form a part. The voting, as we have pointed out, is in great measure due to a change in popular feeling, but we think many causes have been at work beside that of reasoning on the facts and figures. The unpopularity of the present Government has driven many to the other extreme from that to which they went when the mollusc-like habits of the last Government at last gave way to a general election. It is argued by many that a revision of the fiscal policy cannot put matters in a worse position than they are at present so that, with an early election, Tariff Reformers should fare well. But when is the general election to be? Some Members of the Cabinet say it will be soon, while Mr. Haldane has stated that the Government will stay as long as it has a majority. Which is, no doubt, what Mr. Haldane hopes and therefore is worth nothing as a prophecy.

THE UNSTABLE EARTH.

THE discovery made by M. Flammarion that the earth's crust is affected by the tides opens up enormous possibilities, for it brings once more into the scientific arena the question whether the interior of the earth is still molten. That was the theory long accepted, but later it was suggested that the molten matter ejected by volcanoes was only held in pockets and the liquid interior theory was rejected on the grounds that it would follow that there would be enormous wave movements which would break up the outer crust. Now it seems that a wave movement of the crust has been established as a fact, and it remains for scientists to prove whence comes the motive force. Two possibilities offer themselves at once, namely that the enormous force of the moving of ocean tides causes a depression, which seems to postulate a molten interior, or that the force which acts on the sea has similar action on the earth. Now that the definite discovery has been made, the first step will probably be to find the actual relation of the earth motion to the sea tides. We are told that the movements coincide, but whether this means as regards magnitude or time does not appear. The discovery is likely to have no small effect on the study of seismology.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE monthly plague returns for the Presidency show that during January the number of deaths continued to decline though the drop from the December figures was not as large as the drop between November and December. The latter was approximately a thousand, bringing the December figure to two thousand five hundred deaths, while January had two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven deaths and five less places infected, though seventeen of these places showed an increase in the number of deaths. In Bombay the figure rose by nearly forty to sixty-five and other increases of about the same magnitude are recorded in several places with large declines in others. Poona city gives a large decrease, which is echoed by the surrounding district, but several of the Southern Maratha districts show increases whilst districts adjoining them show increases. This is hard to explain unless it be that better sanitary precautions have been taken and inoculation more generally adopted in some places than others. At Baroda the figures have at last fallen below two hundred, but the disease has broken out at Surat and is slightly increasing in several other districts of Gujerat.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya," with the outward Mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 1 p. m. on Friday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

As now arranged Sir Erle Richards sails for Home from Bombay on the 3rd of April. Lady Richards leaves Calcutta next Thursday by the "City of Glasgow."

MR. ABDUL KAREEM JAMAL, a wealthy Rangoon merchant, has made a donation of Rs. 50,000 to assist in the erection of a boarding-house at Aligarh College in memory of the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

THE "Englishman" suggests the possibility of the dropping out of the reform scheme of the proposal to appoint an Indian Member to the Viceroy's Executive Council in order to meet the opposition in Parliament.

THE American Mine-planters, the "General Henry Knox," under the command of Captain Rasmusen, and "General Henry Hunt," under the command of Captain Masters, which arrived in Bombay on the 16th instant, left for Colombo yesterday at noon en route to Manila.

Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L. M. and S., having signified his intention not to contest the election of a Councillor in place of Mr. Mahomedali A. Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji has been declared duly elected.

THE attention of our readers using the B. B. and C. I. Railway is drawn to the fact that in consequence of a partial closing of the Colaba Station yard on Saturday night certain local trains will treat Church Gate station as the terminus. Full details of the trains affected will be found in our advertisement columns.

IN referring to the Bombay Medical Congress the *Antiseptic* writes:—"Matters medical have stood still in this languid East till the wisdom and sagacity of the present popular Governor of Bombay brought a Medical Congress into existence. We hope that the movement to hold Medical Congresses started in Bombay will not end there. We have a Governor in this Presidency who takes the keenest interest in questions connected with the application of scientific principles for the advancement of the well-being of the community at large. We have never come across an administrator who takes a greater interest in questions connected with sanitation than H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley. And we entertain the hope that His Excellency the present Governor of Madras will invite the Medical Congress to hold its next Session in Madras early in 1911."

A MARRIAGE will take place in September between Captain C. E. Stranack, R.F.A., eldest son of Mr. E. F. Stranack, Kodaikanal, and Miss Violet Julia, fourth daughter of Mr. E. Millar, Rossie Castle, Montrose.

IT is reported that the French Minister for Commerce, following the example recently set by the United States, is introducing a Bill to provide for the installation of wireless telegraphic apparatus on all French Mail steamers of more than a certain tonnage.

THE February number of the *Musical Times* (Novello and Co., Ld.,) has a valuable illustrated "Centenary Tribute" to Mendelssohn, whose hundredth anniversary has just been celebrated in London. Mendelsshon was born at Hamburg on the 3rd February, 1809, and died at Leipzig on the 4th November, 1847. His life, though so short, was an exceedingly busy one, and the works from his prolific brain whether instrumental or vocal, are characterised by a refinement and delicacy combined with a genius for melody and orchestral effects which will make them live in freshness and beauty till the end of time. Mendelssohn was a charming personality, a brilliant 'raconteur,' abounding in wit and good humour, an extremely clever correspondent, and an excellent artist with pencil and paint-brush.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

National Defence.

STATE GOVERNORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 8.

CAN tropical Australia be developed and its resources utilised by white men? That there are possibilities of making these regions contribute enormously to our national wealth is beyond question. The founding of an institute of tropical medicine at Townsville should have an important bearing on the matter. Dr. Frodsham, Bishop of North Queensland, has for a long time past interested himself in this subject, and it is largely due to his labours that so much progress has been made with the scheme for inaugurating systematic scientific research into tropical diseases which affect Australia. His energetic and practical mind concerned itself not only with directing attention to the advantages which might reasonably be expected from the investigations of such a school of medicine, but also with devising means for bringing the institute into actual existence. Specialising on different diseases and making a careful study of the conditions of climate and country in which they occur have long been recognised as the most hopeful method of attaining a mastery over them, and where this plan has been adopted the results have been so encouraging that the extension of the system is inevitable. Places which but a few years ago were regarded almost with terror by the white man are now in many instances nearly free from exceptional danger. No better illustration of this could be found than that supplied by Panama, where American hygienic science has scored a particularly convincing victory, despite exceedingly unpromising natural conditions. Malaria and the means by which it is spread are now so well understood that it may be confidently expected that in the near future it will be numbered amongst the diseases which are completely under human control. In like manner sleeping sickness will cease to defy the skill of the physician. Excellent work has already been done, both by individuals who have gone to disease infected localities and by those splendid institutions, the Schools of Tropical Medicine established in connection with the Universities of London and Liverpool, and the well-equipped institution founded by the American Government at Manilla. Bishop Frodsham attaches great importance to the study in Australia of tropical conditions and tropical diseases. To this he rightly looks for a solution of the problem of settlement in the far northern latitudes of our great continent. Dr. Ramsay Smith has already reported favourably on the climatic conditions of the Northern Territory, but if the best use is to be made of this and other tropical portions of the Commonwealth it will be necessary to bring the diseases to which Europeans are subject when working in such regions as fully as possible under control, and the best hygienic and sanitary measures will have to be resorted to. A good deal of interest has been shown by various Australian medical men in tropical diseases, but a properly equipped laboratory and systematic scientific investigation by an expert who makes a special study of the subject is what is really required.

DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

Speaking on the 1st instant, at the A. N. A. luncheon at Melbourne, the Prime Minister (Mr. A. Fisher) principally addressed himself to the question of defence. People knew the real position, he said. It was a question of money. A proper defence policy was necessary to preserve Australia. The mother country had given over to Australia a Constitution in which her destiny was wrapped up. Australian people could govern their country practically as they desired. They were called upon to govern it, and they were also called upon as part of their duty to defend it. Everyone admitted that there was no adequate preparation for the proper defence of Australia. Neither young people nor old people were being trained adequately to protect themselves, but no one doubted the ability of the people to defend Australia. Small as the population was it was determination, more than numbers of people to defend a country, that was effective. The minds of the young people should be imbued with the thought that the defence of their country depended upon themselves. In making these remarks he desired it to be understood that the defence of Australia should always be in co-operation with the efforts of the Empire to which they were so proud to belong. In regard to the naval side of the question he would say that in his view there was no reasonable hope of Australia having proper sea defence unless she had her own navy, controlled by her own people in co-operation with the old country. He was in favour of the principal of compulsory training. That training, if he had his way, would be associated with physical training, and a thorough medical inspection of youths. He believed Parliament was prepared to provide the necessary means for the equipment of the defence forces if the people were prepared to grant money and allow their sons to be physically trained. He believed the progress of the future would be great.

PROGRAMME OF PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Deakin also made an interesting speech. He said that the movement with a view to establishing with the mother country co-operation in naval and military defence which General Hoad, one of Australia's own sons, was pursuing in London, represented absolutely a new departure in the history of the British Empire, or in the history of any Empire. If we were able to achieve co-operation which would recognise Australian duties and Australian rights in this regard, we should at the same time be setting an example far the remaining British dominions to follow if they thought fit. He regretted that the proposal for the determination of a site for the Commonwealth Offices in London had not been approved of owing to opposition in the Senate. For his part he would regret a single day's delay in the selection of the site, and the selection of a man as High Commissioner who would be able to select the men Australia wanted as settlers. Since the close of last session Federal politics had been in a condition of suspended animation. There had, however, been a good deal of animation on the part of the Prime Minister and his constituents, whom he had been visiting. Mr. Fisher had touched some chords of national politics to which he thought they had all responded. But he (Mr. Fisher) had left other chords untouched, which related to practical works immediately before Parliament. Next session would be the last of the present Parliament, within which the Prime Minister would have an opportunity of giving effect to his policy. There would be quite a series of items from the last session, some of them of the very first importance, to be considered. There was the question of national defence, the Bill dealing with which had reached its second reading stage last session. Then there were the questions of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States, the Navigation Bill, the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, the transfer of the Northern Territory, the appointment of the High Commissioner, and co-operation with the States on the question of immigration also to be deal with. When they looked into the world's mirror, what was the outlook. The outlook of Australia was the world's outlook. Regarded from a trade standpoint and other standpoints, our interests depended upon the attractions we offered to population.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Regulations under the Iron Bounties Act have been approved by the Federal Executive Council, and are to come into operation on Saturday next. The regulations provide that 30 days' notice of intention to claim a bounty must be given to the Collector of Customs for a State. A bounty may only be claimed on goods manufactured after such notice has been given, but this provision will not be insisted on until after April next. A manufacturer is not entitled to claim a bounty on less quantities than the following:—Pigiron, 1,000 tons; puddled bar iron, 250 tons; steel, 100 tons; galvinised sheet or plate iron or steel, 100 tons; wire-netting, 50 tons; wire 50 tons; iron and steel tubes or pipes, 50 tons. Power is given under the regulations to officers to enter premises and inspect books and processes of manufacture of goods for which a bounty has been claimed. Each claim for a bounty must bear a statutory declaration setting out, among other things, that no contract has been made under which any part of a bounty could be deducted from the moneys payable for goods to manufacturers, and that the rate of wages paid by the manufacturer to the employees, whose wages must be set out, is not below the standard paid in the locality for similar labour.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

The Cabinet decided on Thursday to despatch a cable message to the Imperial authorities asking them to arrange for a convention of representatives of the various countries interested in improving the Customs administration according to the memorandum submitted by Mr. Lockyer, the Assistant Comptroller-General of Customs. The principal subjects to be discussed are—(1) To interchange information as to the value and other particulars of goods exported in response to inquiries on the questions of adulteration, under-valuation, fraudulent weights, or other misdescriptions; (2) to interchange statistical and other information of interest to those engaged in trade and manufactures; (3) to interchange information in regard to Customs laws and practice; (4) the establishment of additional means of communication between traders in various countries. The Government considers it immaterial where the congress is held, provided that the convenience of the majority of the representatives is consulted.

STATE GOVERNORS.

The question of the appointment of State Governors was brought forward at the meeting of the Adelaide branch of the Liberal and Democratic Union on Thursday when the platform of the union was considered with a view to instructing delegates to the half-yearly meeting of the union in March how to vote. Clause II of the platform reads—"The Governor to be appointed for the State at a reduced salary, whereby a considerable saving of public money can be effected." The idea of reducing the salary of the Governor would be right enough if the move was general, and the salaries were being reduced in the other States, but it would be a mistake for South Australia as a single State to interfere with the present arrangements. Personally he was in favour of allowing the appointment of Governors to rest with the home authorities as at present, and he looked upon it as the only link connecting the State with the whole country. It was decided by the meeting that the delegates be instructed to expunge plank II from the platform.

FEDERAL POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Conservative element of the Commonwealth Opposition and of the Opposition corner is anxious to force the fusion of all forces in the Federal Parliament outside the Labour Party. With a view to paving the way to such an alliance, Mr. Cook had an important conference with the ex-Prime Minister yesterday at the Commonwealth Parliament House, and will have another conversation with Mr. Deakin to-morrow before he returns to Sydney by the afternoon express. As to what happened at the conference, only this can be said with certainty, namely, that it was a friendly parley over the political situation and the position of the Federal Government, and that no agreement of any kind was made between the two leaders. While prepared to talk with Mr. Cook and any other member as to the possibilities of the present situation in Federal politics, Mr. Deakin does not seem prepared to quicken the political pulse of the electors until the Liberal Party as a fighting force in the Commonwealth has improved its local organisation and machinery. On the other hand, whilst admitting that no outline of an agreement between the members acknowledging Mr. Deakin's and Mr. Cook's leadership has been so much as drafted, members of the Opposition seem to take a complacent view of the general outcome of these conversations between the two politicians.

MR. TOM MANN.

When the train arrived at Cockburn on Jan. 31 a great crowd marched across to some vacant land at the rear of the Merchanics' Institute. Tom Mann, who was accorded a great reception, said it was the embodiment of a principle and the recognition of a gross injustice done by the Government of New South Wales that had prompted that meeting, and he urged that such injustice should be made impossible for the future. He was aroused by the wave of enthusiasm which said "Comrade, we know you better than the the capitalistic Press does, and we will help you in uplifting humanity." Proceeding, he said that capitalists knew that he was a dangerous man, and that was the greatest compliment they could pay him. He had encouraged all and sundry to fight the capitalistic system and he cared nought for the consequences.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Batchelor (Minister for External Affairs) states that reports which have been received from Sir James Carruthers and others show that there is no difficulty in getting a good class of immigrants. Numbers of them are constantly applying at the various offices, particularly to the New South Wales office, concerning whose work the Government has had some interesting communications. The Federal Government has obtained from the Premier information which has enabled the Minister for External Affairs to grant permits for importations from Great Britain of 15 agricultural labourers for service under contract in districts in the northern State of Queensland. The Government has cabled to England, where the men were awaiting instructions, and the little band should arrive some time in March. Altogether the Queensland Premier has imported 40 British labourers for the benefit of employers in the north.

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* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ROYAL TREATMENT OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

Turkey Protests.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

King Ferdinand has arrived in St. Petersburg, where he attended the interment of the late Grand Duke Vladimir.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that the Porte has sent a circular to the Powers, pointing out that the reception of King Ferdinand with Royal honours in St. Petersburg is a derogation from the European understanding that the Bulgarian independence must first be recognised by Turkey. The reception has caused a flutter in Constantinople where the Young Turk journals denounce Russia's conduct.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Official News Agency is styling Ferdinand of Bulgaria as "King."

Most of the Powers have replied to the Porte that they have no intention of recognising Bulgaria's independence prior to the settlement between Turkey and Bulgaria.

The Russian Ambassador has explained that the reception of Ferdinand as King is merely a matter of courtesy and expediency not affecting the diplomatic position.

The Porte has thanked the Powers and expressed regret at Russia's action.

THE UNSTABLE EARTH.

Eight-Inch Waves.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The famous French astronomer, M. Camille Flammarion, has announced that undulations of the earth's crust, coinciding with the tides, which have been long surmised, have been measured at the Potsdam Observatory. The variation amounts to eight inches.

THE AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET.

Return to America.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The American battleship fleet has returned to Hampton Roads, where it will be reviewed by President Roosevelt to-day.

HAWAII AND FOREIGNERS.

Anti-Alien Fisheries Bill.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

A telegram from Honolulu states that a Bill prohibiting aliens from fishing in Hawaiian waters has been introduced into the Senate.

JAPAN AND THE PACIFIC.

No Intention of Encroachment.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

M. Kato, the new Japanese Ambassador, in an interview with Reuter, said that Japan meant to be one of the dominant Pacific Powers, but she would not encroach on the rights of others. She did not possess interests in Hawaii and Philippines clashing with America.

THE COMING BUDGET.

Old Age Pensions.

HELP FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The Supplementary Estimates, which amount to £1,104,015, include £910,000 for Old Age Pensions, making £2,110,000 for this purpose for the last quarter of the financial year.

The Estimates also include a further £100,000 for the unemployed and £47,000 for the Colonies, mainly for Somaliland.

REOUF PASHA.

Appointed High Commissioner

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Reouf Pasha, Vali of Smyrna, has been appointed High Commissioner for Egypt.

THE ARGENTINA LOAN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Argentina has concluded a loan of ten millions sterling at five per cent. through Barings and Morgans.

AMERICAN STEEL RAILS.

No Reduction in Price.

TRADE UNAFFECTED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The United States Steel Corporation declares that it will not reduce the price of steel rails.

It is stated that five of the largest companies have come to a tacit understanding to maintain prices. The reductions of smaller companies will not therefore affect trade generally.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Himalaya," with the English Mails of the 12th instant, left for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE EDUCATIONALIST.

Story of a Successful Career.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, FEBRUARY 22.

The death has occurred at Puni, in the Surat zilla, of Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai Desai, late Assistant Educational Inspector, Kathiawar, at the age of seventy-seven. From a mehtaji of a vernacular school he had risen to be an Assistant Educational Inspector. In 1865 he was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector in this province in place of Mr. Pranlal Mathuradas. When he took over charge there were only fifty-five schools in the province and when he relinquished charge of his office in 1891 there were one thousand schools and the Educational Department was in the highest state of efficiency. In appreciation of his most meritorious service Government were pleased to confer upon him in 1882 the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction, the sanad being conferred upon him at a Darbar held at Bhavnagar by Colonel Barton, the then Political Agent.

The Rao Bahadur's relations with the Chiefs of Kathiawar were so cordial that on his retirement they gave him a special bonus of Rs. 5,000 with the permission of Government. The late Rao Bahadur was much liked by Sir T. Hope, Dr. Buller, Messrs. Chatfield, Giles and other eminent educational officers in the Presidency, with many of whom he had kept up active correspondence up to within a few days of his death.

He was an eminent Gujarathi scholar and in his death not only Kathiawar but Gujarat has lost a distinguished citizen and Government a most valued servant. The friends and admirers of the late Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai have subscribed a sum of Rs. 3,000 for perpetuating his memory in a suitable form.

INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE.

Important New Proposal.

ATTITUDE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

The proposals of the Bengal North-Western Railway, published here on Saturday, for taking over the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Government are being much discussed as the arrangement proposed is one that might apply equally to nearly all other railways in India. The most important point is that the Secretary of State, by authorising the publication of this scheme, shows that the main proposal on which it is based, namely, the postponement of the Government demand to enable debenture interest for fresh capital to be secured on the net earnings of the undertaking, is considered at the India Office to be admissible. Now the whole difficulty in the financing of Indian railways and the whole need for the jealously watched programme hitherto in force has been that the State demand has been given precedence. Once the order were reversed every line could raise debentures without difficulty to the full extent of its own requirements without Government guarantee of any kind, and it would not be necessary to bring in an outside agency to provide funds. Under these circumstances immense Indian railway developments would certainly follow. The principle at stake therefore is enormously important and the decision arrived at in this case is likely to profoundly affect the whole railway future of the country at large.

GAMBLING IN RANGOON.

Successful Raid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 22.

For some time past a Chinaman owning an eating shop defied all the efforts of the police to raid his premises in which gambling was regularly carried on on an extensive scale. On Saturday night Mr. Gadsden, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendents Hopkins and Henderson, raided the premises and made sixty arrests and seized four hundred rupees in stakes and gambling paraphernalia.

DISTURBANCE IN A CALCUTTA HOTEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

A man giving his name as A. Bundochab and claiming to be an American was arrested at the Continental Hotel, Calcutta, last night for making a disturbance and threatening the manager with a revolver when under the influence of liquor. He is stated to have been in Bushire, Bagdad, Hong Kong and Bombay, and the Police are making further enquiries.

A HANGMAN'S CRIME.

Sentence Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 22.

Dennis Hayes, the hangman in the Rangoon Central Jail, has been released from his sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment, under the special orders of the Burma Government after having served five years of his punishment. Hayes was tried and sentenced by a Criminal Court of Sessions for holding up a motor-car with a revolver with which he shot a native police constable in the abdomen as the latter knocked him down with his baton. This policeman was a long time in hospital under treatment and is now still doing duty in the Rangoon Police force.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

A Contrast in Figures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 22.

The Rev. J. H. Bateson, Secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, addressed a large meeting in the Royal Fusiliers Library Gardens yesterday.

Major England took the chair and, in introducing the speaker, said that the Rev. Mr. Bateson, who had been working for 23 years, was leaving on account of ill-health to take up the appointment of Wesleyan Chaplain-General to the Army and Navy.

Contrasting the present and past condition of the Army, Mr. Bateson remarked that it was common for Commanding Officers to have as many as 40 cases of drunkenness in one morning, but now, taking the Fusiliers for example, only 35 in 12 months. He added that out of 75,000 troops in India 30,000 were A. T. A. members. Continuing, Mr. Bateson said that in the past ten years 20,000 A. T. A. men had been employed in England and there had not been one complaint of reversion to drunkenness. This year the London and North-Western Railway had asked for 500 A. T. A. men and other railways were inclined to follow suit. Concluding, Mr. Bateson said that the Prince of Wales when visiting India showed great interest in the work and suggested a medal being given yearly to the men in various districts who had worked hardest in the cause. The medal this year was presented by Mr. Bateson to Quarter-Master-Sergeant Hanham.

Hearty cheers for Mr. Bateson concluded the meeting.

TERRIBLE CRIME IN SECUNDERABAD.

A Seven-year Old Girl Murdered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 22.

Last night at 9-30 the police headquarters received information that the headless body of a girl of seven years had been found in a house of ill-fame in the centre of the general bazar. The woman who kept the house has vanished, but a man connected with her has been arrested. The man is employed in the Cantonment Magistrate's Department. It is thought that the girl had her head hacked off with a blunt table knife which was found near the corpse.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

London Branch's New Vice-President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 22.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Ali Mahomed Khan, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur, Taluqdar of Mahmudabad and an additional member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, has accepted the Vice-Presidency of the London Branch of the All-India Moslem League in London. This has given much satisfaction in Musulman circles there.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

In the Calcutta High Court to-day judgment for the plaintiff, with costs on scale No. 2, was given by Mr. Justice Fletcher in the defamation case of H. E. D'Cruz against W. P. Abro.

WRECK OF THE "ONIPENTA."

Inquiry to be Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

A Marine Court is to be held here in connection with the wreck of the B. I. S. N. steamer "Onipenta."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

Lieut. H. R. Williams is posted to the 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkhas.

Lieut. Duncan, Worcestershires, resigns his commission.

Capt. C. J. K. Pellard is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Capt. L. E. Warren embarks on the 4th proximo to join the 58th Battery at Neemuch.

Second Lieut. Leach, 73rd Battery, Bareilly, and Lieut. Gregory, 111th Battery, are permitted to exchange.

Lieut. Van Straubenzee is appointed to "G" Battery, R. A., Secunderabad.

Major H. L. N. Beynon is posted to the 69th Company, R. G. A., Bombay.

Lieut.-Col. A. D. A. King is appointed to the Command of the R. F. A., Hyderabad.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. C. Birch is posted to the Home Establishment on promotion.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL [R. C. B. LAWRENCE, General Officer Commanding Ceylon, is on a visit to Southern India sightseeing.

THE office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, in charge of Major Poyne, will be removed to Bolarum on 15th March. The establishment will be struck off duty at Fort Saint George with effect from the 9th of March. The staff now employed in the Madras office numbers about 150, of whom about fifteen are Europeans and Eurasians. The records are now being packed up for transmission.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOT.

An Unfortunate Accident.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S ARM FRACTURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, FEBRUARY 22.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto, with party, left Sarupeta by special train this morning en route for Calcutta. Their Excellencies have greatly benefited by their well-earned rest, but I regret to say Colonel Brookes is disabled by a fractured arm. In one of the beats a rhino came out towards him, and as only the Viceroy was to shoot the rhinoceros, Colonel Brooke did not fire but photographed the beast. Apparently the rhino resented this procedure and charged straight at the Military Secretary's elephant, a big tusker, which returned the charge with interest. The shock of the collision was tremendous. Over rolled the rhino, and the elephant was almost on his side, while the Colonel's hat and rifle were hurled to the ground, and he himself being dashed against the rails of the howdah, sustained two fractures of the right arm below the elbow. The rhino then attacked the elephant in the rear, and Colonel Brooke with his one sound arm endeavoured to shoot him so as to protect his elephant. However, having only a small bore rifle left, he was unable to inflict any serious damage, and the rhino retired to the jungles. This unfortunate episode marred an otherwise most enjoyable trip. The total result of the shooting was one tiger, one bison, one buffalo, and one rhinoceros.

BOMBAY FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Reorganisation Scheme.

STAFF INCREASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

The Bombay Forest Department Reorganisation Scheme has now received the sanction of the Secretary of State. The sanctioned staff comprised 27 imperial and 28 provincial officers in place of the present strength of 27 imperial and 21 provincial officers.

BURDWAN ARMS CASE.

Appeal Before the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

In the Burdwan Arms Appeal case Satis Hazra has been acquitted and fines on two remaining accused reduced to two hundred rupees each.

CHARGE AGAINST LOVE.

Transported for Life.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

At the High Court Sessions, Calcutta, today, Leonard Somerton Love was sentenced to transportation for life for the criminal assault on Olive Elith Blackford. The verdict of the jury was unanimous.

THE JANARDHAN PRESS.

Question of Confiscation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

Notice has been issued by the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas to show cause why the Janardhan Printing Press, at Bhowanipore, should not be confiscated under the Excitement to Offences Act in connection with the publication of a violent article in the "Probhat" newspaper.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

An Unauthorised Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

Captain Allanson, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, writes to the Calcutta papers to make public that an appeal which has been sent to certain lady zamindars in Bengal in the name of Lady Baker for subscriptions to the Lady Dufferin Fund to be paid to Babu Prakash Chandra Mitra, Attorney-at-Law, 1, Ram Ratan Bose's Lane, Shambazar, Calcutta, is entirely unauthorised. Recipients of the appeal are invited to communicate with Captain Allanson.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Members on Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

Sir T. Wynne, President, Railway Board, has left on tour in Burma, whence he returns to Calcutta on 7th March.

Mr. Wood, Second Member of the Board, returns to-morrow (Tuesday) from Bareilly.

Mr. Finney, Third Member, leaves on Wednesday for South India in connection with the railway arrangements for the Kumbakonam Festival near Tanjore. He also visits Madras, returning to Calcutta on 9th March.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

OPENING CEREMONY.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

MAJOR ROSS ON MALARIA.

His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke Governor of Bombay yesterday performed the opening ceremony of the Bombay Medical Congress in the Bombay University Hall, in the presence of a very large and representative gathering of Scientific men, over 1,100 of whom were directly connected with the Medical profession.

The following is the list of officials.

PRESIDENT.

His Excellency Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Hon'ble Sir John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., M.R.A.C., I.C.S., Second Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. John Lewis Jenkins, C.S.I., I.C.S., Third Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Surgeon-General, Sir Gerald Bomford, K.C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S., Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Surgeon-General F. W. Trevor, C.B., M.B., V.H.S. Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India.

The Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

William Didsbury Sheppard, Esquire, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Herbert George Gell, Esquire, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

Lieutenant Colonel William Ernest Jennings, M. D., D. P. H., I. M. S.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Captain Ernest Frederick Gordon Tucker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I. M. S.

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT.

Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, I. M. S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Surgeon-General Percy Hugh Benson, M. B., V.H.S., I.M. S., Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.

Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, C. M. G. Principal Medical Officer, 6th (Poona) Division.

Colonel R. H. Forman, R. A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Brigade.

Colonel Roderick Macrae, M.B., V. H. S., I.M.S. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

The Hon'ble Colonel Robert Davidson Murray, M. B., I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals United Provinces.

Colonel Thomas Elwood Lindesay Bate, C. I. E., I.M. S. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Colonel Patrick Alexander Weir, M. B. I. M. S. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces and Berar.

Colonel Robert Neil Campbell, M. B. C. M. I. M. S., Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Colonel W. G. King, M. B., C. I. E. I., M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

Lieut-Colonel Henry Peers Dimmock, M.R. C. S., L. R. C. P., M. D., I. M. S., Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Lieut-Colonel John Tasman Waddell Leslie. M. B., I. M. S. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Fleet-Surgeon F. H. A. Clayton, M. D., M. R. C, P, Senior Royal Naval Medical Officer, E.I, Station.

Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, L.M., F.O.S.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Kt., L.M

MEMBERS.

Lieut.-Colonel S. C. B. Robinson, R.A.M.C.

Lieut.-Colonel Mackintosh Alexander Thomas Collie, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Elward Dyson, M.B., I.M.S.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Harwick Low Meyer M.D., I.M.S.

Lieut.-Colonel Letterstedt Frederick Childe, M.B. I.M.S.

Lieut.-Colonel Walter James Buchanan, M.D. I.M.S.

Major H. E. Winter, R.A.M.C.

Captain William Glen Liston, M.D., I.M.S.

Captain T. C. Lucas, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Dr. John Arthur Turner, M.B., D.P.H.

Dr. Arthur Powell, B.A., M.B., M.Ch.

Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, M.B., D.P.H.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D,

Khan Bahadus Dr. N. H. Choksey, M.D.

Dr. R. Row, M.D., DSc.

Dr. C. Fernandes, M.D.

Dr. Rajabali Patel, L.M. and S.

Dr. S. H. Modi, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

Dr. B. S. Shroff, L.M. and S.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.M. and S.

Dr. J. J. Cursetjee, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Dr. K. M. Dubash, F.R.C.S.

Dr. Sorab K. Nariman M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Dr. D. R Bardi, F.R.C.S.I., L.M. and S.

Dr. Rajaballi R. Lakhdhir.

Miss Krishnabai Kelaokar, L.M. and S.

Dr. J. Rutter Williamson, M.D.

Dr. Lester H. Beale, M.D.

Khan Bahadur Dr. N. K. Kallianwalla,

Khan Bahadur Dr. Shamsudin J. Sulemani.

Lieutenant H. A. Lafond, I.S.M.D.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Ernest Barton and MacQueen, I.S.M.D.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur R. B. Dadina.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur P. H. Dadachanji.

Honorary Sub-Assistant Surgeon P. H. Ramchandrier.

The Editor, "Indian Medical Record," Calcutta.

Mr. Charles W. White.

Mr. Charles F. Stevens.

The Hall was crowded from 10 o'clock onwards and Col. Jennings the indefatigable Secretary and his Assistant Captain Gordon were busy looking to the carrying out of the arrangements. The assembly loudly applauded the well-known persons and the officials as they entered the Hall. His Excellency the Governor and Miss. Clarke were cheered as they entered the Hall and were received at the gate by the members of the Committee.

On His Excellency taking the seat in the Chancellor's chair the proceedings were opened by Surgeon-General Stevenson, who requested the President to open the Congress.

GENERAL STEVENSON GIVES THE CONGRESS' HISTORY.

Surgeon-Colonel Stevenson delivered the first address as follows:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen—As President of the Central Committee of the Bombay Medical Congress the honour of opening these proceedings devolves upon me, and, with your Excellency's permission, I shall give a brief sketch of the progress of the undertaking since its inception up to the present time.

The need for holding a Congress upon Tropical diseases has been becoming increasingly apparent for several years past, and we are deeply indebted to your Excellency for meeting the necessity by originating this one, and for the very encouraging stimulus afforded by your continued interest in our proceedings. As your Excellency will remember, the initial meeting was held at Government House, having been convened by your Excellency in consultation with Surgeon-General Greany and Colonel Forman, and to which representatives of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Indian Medical Service, the Civil Medical Department, the Sanitary Bacteriological and Health Departments, and of the private practitioners' class were invited. At that meeting it was resolved, among other matters, that those present form the nucleus of a committee to be expanded by them into a Central Representative Committee comprising representatives of all the principal medical departments or associations (official and unofficial) in India; that the programme of subjects and their division into Sections be drawn up and arranged by the Central Committee, special prominence being given to Plague, Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, Malaria, Animal parasites and disease carriers, Leishman Donovan bodies, Dysentery, Cholera and tropical diarrhœas and sanitation in India; that an exhibition of Medical, Surgical and Sanitary appliances be held in connection with the Congress including demonstrations of Microscopical and lantern slide specimens and that Lieut. Colonel W. E. Jennings, I. M. S., be appointed General Secretary and editor of the transactions.

In the course of a few weeks the nucleus expanded itself into a Committee comprising representatives of the Royal Naval Medical Service, the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Indian Medical Service, Provincial Medical Establishments in India, the Civil Medical Department, the Sanitary Department, the Bacteriological Department, the Health Department, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Lady Doctors in India, Indian Lady Graduates, Medical Education, the Military Assistant Surgeon Class, the Civil Assistant Surgeon Class, the Faculty of Medicine in the Bombay University, Christian, Parsi, Mahomedan and Hindu Private Practitioners, the Medical Department of Native States, the Hospital Assistant Class, the Medical Missionary Association in India, the Medical Press, the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association, the Grant Medical College Society, the Bombay Medical and Physical Society, the Bombay Medical Union, the All-India Hospital Assistants Association and Medical Commerce. This Committee split itself up into numerous sub-committees including the executive sub-committee, a procedure sub-committee for selecting authors of original papers in different sections, Finance Sub-Committee, a Sub-Committee for scrutinizing voluntary papers, a Collecting Sub-Committee and a Sub-Committee for preparing designs for medals, parchments etc. Captain Gordon Tucker was appointed Assistant Secretary and Secretary to Section I, the other Sectional Secretaries being Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey (Section II), Dr. A. Powell (Section III), Dr. S. K. Nariman (Section IV), Dr. H. S. Modi (Section V), Captain Mackie, since succeeded by Captain J. Cunningham, (Section VI, Pathological), Dr. Goldsmith (Section VI, Sanitary) and Messrs. Charles White, Wise, Robinson and Ramchandrier (Section VI Commercial.) It was not long before a definite programme was decided upon, and invitations were issued to many of the leading authorities on the subjects to be discussed, and of those engaged upon special research thereon in India and elsewhere, to read papers or submit such to be read on their behalf. Invitations were also sent to certain Medical Societies and Scientific Institutions to send delegates to represent them and to contribute papers. Delegates were invited from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, Japan, the Philippine Islands, the Malay Peninsula and elsewhere and other Provincial Governments in India and, Native States were invited to send representatives. Besides those invited many members of the profession have sent in voluntary papers several of which have been accepted. The result shown is the varied and interesting programme now before your Excellency from the deliberations upon which it is hoped that a valuable addition to the literature of the profession will be compiled and improved means for ameliorating suffering among the masses devised. In order to devote as much time as possible to discussing the many questions involved, it has been arranged that only abstracts of papers limited to ten minutes time duration, be read during the Session, printed copies of the papers themselves having been circulated in extenso among the medical members of the Congress, the better to enable them to prepare criticisms and take part in the discussions. Several of those invited from distant parts, and who have been unable to attend personally, have sent papers to be read on their behalf. Among these we have the names of Sir Lauder Brunton, Professor Uana, Colonel McLeod, Drs. Nash, Fowler, Macy, Whitmore, Dibdin, Maxwell, Scott-Moncrieff and others. Sir Lauder Brunton's paper is upon the action of snake venoms, his important researches in which field have led to a method for the local treatment of snake-bite which has saved many lives in India.

SOME NOTABLE VISITORS.

Much other important research has helped to make this great authority famous, notably his labours in the field of Anæsthesia, his investigations regarding the action of Nitrites on the circulation, and his more recent series of inquiries into the probable causes of race deterioration. Professor Uana who has contributed a paper upon Leprosy is best known for his development of Histopathology. He has made a very careful study by microscopic methods of pathology of the skin and his results are embodied in a text book which has become classical and has been translated into other languages. Amongst those who have honoured us by their presence from afar are Professors Ronald Ross, Shiga and Musgrave from Liverpool, Japan and the Philippine Islands respectively. The world is indebted to Professor Ross for the tedious and original investigations by which he has conclusively demonstrated the life cycle of the malarial parasite in the anopheles mosquito, and thereby elucidated the mode of infection, and supplied the means of successfully combating malaria. Professor Shiga has by his labours in the field of dysentery enabled us to undertake the prevention of that scourge on scientific and certain lines, having in 1898 discovered that a large proportion of dysentery cases was caused by a bacillus discovered by him and now known by his name. Professor Musgrave from the Philippine Islands has by his original work added much to our knowledge of Tropical diseases and especially of Amœbic dysentery. Dr. Fowler whose great exertions in the work of sanitation, and especially in connection with the much vexed question of sewage disposal, has gained him a high rank in this direction has also contributed a paper which he will personally present to that section. From amongst those who have and are making their names in India by their original investigations and patient labours we have several valuable contributions, and many, including Majors Donovan, Lamb, H. Smith, and Leonard Rogers and Captains Greig, Foster, Christophers, Dr. Bentley, Mr. Howlett and others have come long distances to give us personally the results of their arduous studies. Lastly we have papers recording results of work carried out more immediately in our midst in the shape of contributions from several medical gentlemen (official and otherwise) in Bombay. In order that opportunities for attending the debates should be within the reach of all professional persons, the conditions of admission, as laid down in the Committee's prospectus, have been made so elastic that no holder of a recognized medical qualification, no nurse in uniform or no senior medical student, if properly recommended, need pay any fee for admission. Those wishing to qualify for member ship need only pay Rs. 15 which not only entitles them to unconditional admission, but also to a free copy of the transaction report, and free admission to the Exhibition for one week after the session. In order to give opportunities to lay men to interest themselves in the undertaking the Committee offered them membership carrying the same privileges as the above for Rs. 20 each and several have availed themselves of the offer. I am glad to be able to report to your Excellency that the Profession has come well forward to assist us and between two and three thousand admission tickets have been issued. The leading Railway Companies have made liberal concessions to those coming from distances of over a hundred miles, a circumstance which has doubtless resulted in many more coming than would have otherwise been able. To aid their work of organization the Committee have received valuable assistance from public bodies and private individuals in Bombay. The Bombay Municipal Corporation gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the funds, the Trustees of the Port one of Rs. 5,000, and several leading citizens have contributed sums varying, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 each and assisted in other ways. To commemorate the undertaking the Committee have struck a medal, replicas of which members can purchase on the written authority of the General Secretary. The dies were made through the kind permission of Col. Cordue, the Mint Master, by the Bombay Mint, from designs submitted by a Sub-Committee consisting of Colonel Robinson R.A.M.C., Miss Benson, and Major Winter R.A.M.C., who reported that they had received much valuable assistance from Mrs. P. E. Haigh. Upon the obverse of the Medal is depicted in relief a figure of the Goddess Hygeia with the motto "Non Est Vivere sed Valere Vita," and, upon the reverse the larval and mature forms of the anopheles mosquito with the motto "Venienti occurrite morbo" and the inscription "Bombay Medical Congress 1909." Through the courtesy of the authorities of the University of Bombay these beautiful buildings have been placed at the disposal of the Committee and all the sections excepting the sanitary section will be held therein. Nearly all the Committee and Sub-Committee meetings have been held in the University Library and the Committee owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Fardunji H. Dastoor, the Registrar, for his invariable courtesy and for the facilities which he has always afforded for the holding of meetings etc. In again thanking your Excellency for the deep and unflagging interest which among many and varied arduous duties you have evinced in the Congress, I request you on behalf of the Committee and Members to accept this memento of the Congress and to formally declare the Sessions open after presenting these medals to those who have honoured us by coming from far countries to help in our proceedings.

The Governor then accepted the Congress medal from Surgeon-General Stevens.

The Governor here presented commemorative Medals, on behalf of the Committee to the following gentlemen who had come from overseas to attend the Congress:—Professor Ronald Ross of Liverpool, Professor Musgrave (U. S. A.) Captains Ford, Nicholls and Jones (U. S. Army), Professor Shiga, (Japan), and Dr. Van Loghlem (Sumatra).

THE GOVERNOR ON THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Surgeon-General Stevenson has given us an excellent sketch of the measures taken to organize this Congress and of the scope of the many important subjects with which it will deal. He has also referred to the great assistance it has received in the forms of valuable papers from members of the profession in India and in distant countries, of contributions to our funds from generous public bodies and private citizens of Bombay and of special fares granted by the Railway Companies.

I wish to take this public opportunity of expressing my warm thanks to all, who have helped to confer upon this Congress the success which we confidently anticipate, and which would have been unattainable without that cordial co-operation of many workers, directed upon a well-arranged plan, which constitutes good organization.

I desire also to offer a cordial welcome to all our distinguished visitors from other parts of India and especially to those who have come to us from across the sea. We are deeply indebted to the Governments of the United States and of Japan for allowing Professors Musgrave and Shiga, two eminent representatives of Medical Science, to honour our proceedings, while Professor Ronald Ross has left important work at Liverpool to give us the benefit of his great knowledge of the malaria-bearing mosquito.

This year is not exactly an anniversary of one of the great landmarks of medical progress; but we have only just passed a most important jubilee. Pasteur's researches in 1858 into venous fermentation demonstrated the fact that the phenomena of fermentation were due to micro-organisms, and this must be regarded as the real starting-point of the germ theory of disease which has already revolutionized many branches of medical practice, and will eventually carry us far beyond our present provisions. I suppose that Jenner, when he established vaccination in 1798, was not far from this theory; but for sixty years the secret remained hidden. Pasteur's great discovery, however, suggested to Lister that putrefaction and suppurative processes were due to bacteria, and in 1867 he

established the antiseptic treatment of wounds. The immediate result of this great advance was to give a powerful impetus to surgery. I remember well that, at this period, we were gravely assured and we believed, that medicine had almost spoken its last word, and had become mainly empirical, and that the future of curative science evidently lay with surgery.

This was a peculiarly unfortunate prophecy, and it may serve as a useful warning against the tendency to set a limit to scientific knowledge and progress. Startling discoveries, destined to throw a fresh light on the causes and the processes of the worst of epidemic diseases, and eventually to revolutionize their treatment, were close at hand and followed in quick succession.

Thus Koch in 1876, isolated the bacillus of anthrax in pure culture and in 1882 he discovered the tubercle bacillus and demonstrated the relation of this micro-organism to the disease. In 1883, the bacillus of diphtheria was described by Klebs and in the following year it was successfully cultivated by Loeffler. In 1883 also Koch isolated the cholera bacillus in pure culture from persons suffering from this disease, and during the years 1888 to 1890 Roux and Yersin proved that the important features of diphtheria could be produced by the separated toxins of the diphtheria bacillus.

Meanwhile, in 1880, the fact that Protozoa may cause disease was brought to light by Laveran's discovery of the malarial parasite, and Professor Ronald Ross, after patient and persistent research, discovered the parasite in the mosquito. In 1885 Pasteur published his classical researches, which inaugurated the present treatment of wounds received from hydrophobic animals—a treatment now carried on in two institutions in India with the most beneficial effects. Meanwhile Japan had entered upon the field of bacteriology with marked success, and Professors Kitasato and Shiga discovered the plague and dysentery bacilli in 1894 and 1898 respectively. I have given only the most cursory summary of the great discoveries of this fruitful period. The point I wish to lay stress upon is that within a short time the Medical profession obtained knowledge which turned upside down opinions matured during centuries, and opened up endless vistas of further research. As soon as the germ theory was established, and it became possible to cultivate a bacillus with as much certainty as a cabbage, new methods of combating disease were evidently possible and were eagerly sought. The use of drugs in relation to diseases, ascertained to be of bacterial origin, assumed a new aspect, and empiricism could be thrown to the winds. Prophylactic and curative sera became objects of careful and prolonged experiments, and already the use of these sera has led to the saving of life on a very large scale. The opsonic treatment, the technique of which has been elaborated with infinite care and skill by Sir Almroth Wright, is a development directly based upon the germ theory, which is giving excellent results in certain cases of tubercular disease and of infection due to pyogenic organisms.

POSSIBILITIES OF RADIUM.

The revolution of thought in regard to disease opened up wide fields of investigation of another kind. The old ideas of the transmission of infection and of the spread of epidemics no longer sufficed, and fresh explanations had to be sought. I may mention the excellent work done at Parel in regard to the transmission of plague as a good instance of successful scientific research. Quite recently it has been discovered that persons, who have been in contact with enteric fever cases, may harbour the germ and transmit the disease without being themselves affected, and that persons who have had enteric fever may be capable of transmitting it for months or years after they have recovered. While modern medical progress may be said to be based upon the use of the microscope, other scientic developments have come to its aid. Advances in electrical discovery produced the X and other rays, which, with the solagraphic processes dependent on them, have proved most valuable for purposes of diagnosis. The curative power of these rays is already established in certain cases and there can be little doubt that more will be accomplished in this direction. The marvellous discovery of radium and of radio activity by Madame Curie in 1903, entailed a reconstruction of some of our ideas in regard to matter. Already there is reason to believe that radium possesses curative powers, while its peculiar properties make it exactly adapted for local treatment. Now that radium is to have an Institute to itself, there can be no doubt that it will be forced to reveal its medical secrets.

Finally, I may mention the Ionic treatment arising from the discovery that an electric current can be employed to carry a chemical substance to internal parts of the body. This treatment is also in its infancy.

I hope that I have not wearied you with this crude survey of the astonishing progress of medical science in recent years. I think that perhaps it seems more wonderful to an outsider like myself than to those who have played a part in promoting it. Within little more than forty years we have seen a veritable revolution. Science provided new means of investigation, which were quickly turned to account and at the same time, scientific methods were brought to bear upon medical research with the most striking results. The Medical profession is now scientific in the highest sense of the term. I can remember the time when this could not have been said without reservations. I believe that no other profession has before it so many fields plainly inviting research. Certainly no other profession has open to it such entrancing possibilities of conferring benefits on humanity. I should like to mention two striking instances of what medical science has accomplished of late years. When I was at Malta, the death-rate from what was vaguely known as "Malta fever" was high, and the number of cases very large. We Engineers used to spend our time trying to find causes of pollution of the water supply which did not exist. Then came Major Bruce, who isolated the bacillus, worked out its biology, which was mainly associated with goats and their milk, and converted Malta into a healthy station. The second instance is the excellent work of the United States' Army Commission at Panama in 1900. The discovery, by means of scientific research, that yellow fever is conveyed by a mosquito may almost be said to have rendered possible a vast engineering work which will powerfully influence the commerce of a part of the world.

Bacteriology is still in its infancy, and valuable discoveries await the investigator who can bring patience and scientific methods to bear upon the many problems of disease. Good work is being carried on here in India, as the papers to be read in this Congress will prove; but much more remains to be undertaken. Visiting many hospitals as I have done since I came to India, I have frequently seen charts of the fevers of the country, and I have been told that their character is obscure, and that the ordinary blood examinations give negative results. Here, I believe, is one of many field of enquiry in which the knowledge that is power may be gleaned.

The Congress, as Surgeon-General Stevenson tells us, has thrown its net far and wide. I earnestly trust that the papers read and the interchange of views thus arising will give a fresh impetus to medical progress in India. Germs of thought may surely be evolved, which will blossom into achievement. Our students may feel inspired to higher aims, and will at least realise that their college training is only an introduction to the study of modern, medical science. I am hopeful that the vernacular papers, many of which have helped to disseminate facts about plague serum, will assist us in spreading knowledge of a general character in which India is sadly deficient.

Lastly, I am sure that this Congress will emphasise the essential solidarity of the noble profession of healing, which knows no distinction of race or colour, and unites all true workers as members of one great brotherhood engaged in combating suffering and disease throughout the world. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of His Excellency's address Surgeon General A. T. Sloggett in a few well chosen words proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor which was seconded by Prof. Donald Ross.

Surgeon-General Sloggett proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for opening the Congress, the initiation of which was due first of all to him.

Professor Ronald Ross seconded saying that he had been to many medical congresses, but never to one before one which had been opened by a Governor, and he had never heard such a sound presidential address as had been delivered by His Excellency.

His Excellency then left the Convocation Hall and accompanied by his daughter proceeded upon an informal inspection of the Medical Exhibition.

Meanwhile the delegates separated and proceeded to the reading and discussion of papers in five sections.

CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT.

Section I, dealing with cholera was opened by Surgeon General A. T. Slogget, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., president of the section who prefaced his remarks by saying that opening speeches were a bad custom as they took up time when matters of much more importance were to be discussed. He paid a tribute to the men of science who gave the benefit of their research to the profession generally, ending up a short but appropriate address by the remark that "Brevity is the soul of wit."

He then called upon Major Leonard Rogers, to read a paper on cholera with special reference to its treatment. The latter replied in an exellent and very well put description of cholera, the following being a few of the more important points. He started with a description of the great Indian outbreak 1817-1823, closely followed by its spread to Europe, 1826-1834 and furnishing the first accurate descriptions of the disease. Next the Indo European epidemic 1844-1849 brought forth the notable water-borne theory of infection although it was not until after a third terrible visitation a decade later that it was accepted and acted on in England. The sixth Indo-European outbreak 1879-83 was memorable for Koch's discovery of the Comma Bacillus, which allowed of simple measures being adopted to prevent or at least limit the epidemic waves over Europe and America which were spreading with ever increasing frequency with the opening up of more rapid communications with the East, after the construction of the Suez canal. Koch's bacillus, he went on, is now universally recognised as the cause of cholera. The mode of infection can best be described in Ernest Hart's terse saying: "You can eat cholera, and you can drink cholera, but cannot catch it." The well known predispsing effects of fasting, chills and use of saline purges during cholera only require mention. The well known greater prevalence of cholera among visitors in endemic regions than among permanent residents is probably due to fractional inoculation, repeatedly digesting cholera bacilli, producing some degree of immunity among the latter class. The diagnosis of cholera is easy in typical cases, while mild or doubtful ones should be treated as cholera without waiting for result of bacteriological examination to confirm their nature. The algide stage of malaria, ptomaine poisoning and again very severe dysentery may stimulate cholera on first admission. With regard to the mortality, from carefully gathered figures dating from the earliest outbreaks to the present time, there would appear to be no reduction in recent years as a result of the vast amount of research on bacteriological lines. Inoculation has not been found feasible on a large scale in India, although of undoubted value.

There is an absolute relationship between the severity of the disease and the loss of fluid from the circulating blood which affords invaluable guidance as to treatment. The loss of from 1-2 to 2-3rds of the total fluid salts from the blood, with a corresponding loss from the tissues, must produce an extremely critical state of the circulation, demanding immediate relief by the only possible method of replacing the deficiency by some means or other. At the same time the toxins present in the blood will be greatly diluted. Treatment. The evacuant plan has now been universally abandoned. It absolutely and completely failed; the mortality from the disease was fearful. In 1832, copious bleedings and violent purges were universally used in all conditions thought to be inflammatory, which included cholera. Thirty years later this treatment was abandoned and opium became the sheet-ancher in the pre-collapse stage combined with astringents. One fact stands out prominently from various writings during this period and that is the great value of large doses of opium in cholera, the present comparative neglect of which is in the opinion of the lecturer a retrograde step. Many other drugs have been tried and their value extolled probably in inverse ratio to their number. Many condemn alcohol as "theoretically and practically an unmitigated evil." Ammonia may be substituted with greater safety.

When complete collapse has occurred, drugs are not only useless, but dangerous as they accumulate in the alimentary duck and may enter the circulation during the stage of reaction, in undesirable quantities. The treatment at this stage is by salines administered as enemeta, subcutaneous injections, intra-peintravenous injections, injections or even by the mouth, peculiar to state, patients suffering from cholera seem to take saltsolutions readily by the mouth. The lecturer favoured the intra-peritoreal injections as simple and without danger and also in that the pressure of the fluid increased the blood pressure. He here exhibited a very ingenious trochar with blunt stillette as used for the operation. Naturally in the limited time necessarily allowed, only salient features of the treatment of this most appalling disease were touched upon. He ventured to hope that transfusion in collapse might prove sufficiently successful to do something to remove the reproach of C. Macnamara, when he wrote. "I must say, however, that it appears to me the profession in India require a little gentle stimulation in this direction. It would seem as if we had almost abandoned ourselves to despair in the matter of the treatment of cholera. Doubtless the task is beset difficulties, but this should not depress, but rather stimulate research &c.

The discussion was continued by Dr, Heave, 1st Lieut. H. J Nicholls, M. D. (U. S. A., Drs. Pin), and Benjamn Joseph. Some favouring salineenemata others intravenous injection but mostly concurring in the able remarks made by Major Leonard Rogers.

Another paper was to have been read by Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksy, M. D., but unfortunately he was busy in another section, and the paper taben as read.

The next item was a paper read by First Lint H. T. Nicholls, M.D., (U.S.A.,) on the value of coloured under clothing for American soldiers in in the Philippines and was discussed by Major Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., who made a most important remark, viz., that it was "most desirable to differentiate between Heat stroke and sun stroke.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, C. B. who presided over Section 2 dealing with malaria, said in his Presidential Address that that section dealt with diseases which were of the utmost importance to mankind and of the knowledge of which we were still but on the threshold. Malaria was of supreme importance to the army. The discovery of the parasites by Loveran and the discovery of their mode of conveyance by Ross were very quickly accepted by the medical profession and in malaria the parasite and anopheles appeared to be recognized as the only factors. It was generally taken for granted that the severity was almost mathematically proportionate to the number of anopheles. However in many cases they had experience which did not entire y accord with this theory and he could not help thinking that much might be learned from a careful study of abnormal occurences such as a few which he mentioned. As to prophylaxis of malaria, the most potent method was to keep out of it—to run from it and in the Himalaya Hill Station they had splendid places to run to. The same principle applied to treatment. The best treatment was removal to a non-malarial place, and this also checked infection. The influence of irrigation and malaria had possibly been better exemplified in Mian Mir than anywhere else. Before the introduction of the Canal it was looked upon as a very healthy place as regards fevers. During the irrigation period it was well known that it suffered terribly. Since the closing of the canal foundations had elapsed, but 1905 and 1907 were practically rainless and therefore no conclusions could be drawn. The year 1906 was one of heavy rain and severe malaria all over the Punjab, but there was no great severity of the disease in Mian Mir. This last autumn the rainfall was quite unprecedented and in Mian Mir the incidence among British Troops has been very severe, but the native troops got off lightly. He thought the malaria among the British troops could easily be accounted for by the very defective drainage. The station was now suffering from the sins of others which it could not control. The railway had made excavations round it and brick fields were converting all the country to the west into malarious marshes. This was a very important point which affected many of our stations in India. There was no law or power to compel people to desist from insanitary practices in the immediate neighbourhood of our military stations. This was a defect in legislation which should be set right.

THE SANITARY OFFICER AND MALARIA.

PROFESSOR ROSS'S IMPORTANT PAPER.

Every Sanitary Officer who desires to reduce Malaria in the district committed to his care is sure to be confronted from the outset by a large number of difficulties with which, perhaps, he does not know exactly how to deal. Although the subject has been considered and debated for centuries; though many additions have recently been made to our knowledge of the disease, and many practical campaigns have been conducted against it, yet so variable are the conditions under which this most widespread of tropical diseases exists that we are still often obliged to hesitate before we plunge into the labour and expense of such an undertaking. A useful purpose may therefore be served if we now attempt to discuss as clearly and practically as possible the difficulties referred to and the best means of overcoming them. Let us ask ourselves what we should do if we were put in the place of this Sanitary Officer—whether he be the sanitary administrator of a country, a colony or a state; or the health officer of a city, a town, a station, or a rural district. And let us consider each question in the order in which it is likely to present itself to him.

1. The Theoretical Basis.—Recognising the axiom that doubt is the first duty of the upright mind, we should commence by examining the adequacy of our present knowledge of the disease. Here we must remember that the foundations date back for many centuries. The ancients discerned, not only symptoms of malarial fever, but—as is specially apparent from certain remarks of Varro—that it is connected in some way with marshes and (?) may be reduced by drainage. Of course this of itself does not count for very much—as such public convictions have often proved to be wrong; but most striking confirmation of the hypothesis has recently been brought forward. Coming down to more recent times, we note that cinchona bark became known nearly three hundred years ago, as a remedy for malarial fever, and is now universally accepted as the specific—being one of the very few drugs to which this title can be given. This discovery not only taught us how to cure malaria, but in the hands of Torti, how to distinguish it from other fevers. In 1691 and 1716, Morton and Lancisi further emphasised the ancient opinion that the disease is connected with stagnant water. Still later, attempts were made to explain this phenomenon by the speculation that the stagnant water gives off the poison in the form of a supposed vapour called the *malarial miasma*. In 1880, however, Gerhardt made the startling discovery, by direct experiment, that wherever the poison may originate, it certainly resides in the blood of patients, since this blood is capable of inoculating healthy persons. In 1880 also, Laveran showed that this "poison" consists of innumerable minute protozoal parasites of the blood corpuscles; and subsequently Danielewsky and others discovered similar organisms in the blood of many animals. During the last ten years it has been shown by numbers of observations made in many parts of the world that these parasites pass another phase of their existence in certain species of the Culicidæ, which in the natural course of events communicate them from the sick to the healthy; that healthy persons and animals may be infected experimentally in this manner; and that, as a general rule, the Anophelines, which carry the human parasites, breed principally in marshy terrestrial waters. These observations have confirmed the conjectures of the ancients and of our forefathers. Malaria is due to a miasma given off by the marsh; but the miasma is not a gas or vapour—it is a living insect. The germs of malaria do not rise from the marsh; it is the carriers of the germs which live there.

2. The Anophelines themselves are the malarial miasma.—The careful thinker may however still ask whether science may not be mistaken in this matter as she is said to have been mistaken in others. Only those who have studied the subject can reply. We have to deal here with a large body of observations made by many workers. Every phase of the parasites, both in the vertebrate and in the insect hosts, has been minutely figured and described over and over again; and numerous experimental infections have been achieved. There is nothing exceptional or miraculous in the matter; and, wonderful though it is, the life-history of the parasites of malaria is simply the same in general as that of numbers of other well-known parasites. Lastly the disease has been abruptly cut short by measures based on these results. It would then be more miraculous if all this accumulated mass of evidence should ultimately prove to be unsound. It is based, not on mere empirical opinion—to which most of the errors falsely attributed to science have been due—but on a very secure microscopical and experimental foundation.

We should therefore, I think, admit the truth of the positive theorem outlined above. But a pertinent question remains. Though the disease is certainly carried by certain Culicids, are we sure that it may not also be conveyed in some other manner? We are not sure; but the more we consider the matter the more improbable does such an hypothesis appear. What are the other agents? Other insects besides the Anophelines may be suspected. Quite possibly; but up to the present every effect to incriminate them has failed. Moreover, the known connection of malaria with stagnant water suggests that if any other insect conveys it that insect also is likely to breed in marshes—so that our general principles of prophylaxis will probably remain the same. May not the poison reside in the soil, as people used to conjecture years ago? It is extremely unlikely, for a number of reasons. Every animal possesses a structure and a life history which fits it to live in a given medium—the fish in water, the beast on land, the bird in air. The parasites of malaria, like other parasites, are fitted by evolution with complex development enabling them to live in two different hosts and to pass from one to the other. It would be something quite new in parasitology if they could also manage at the same time to live free on the soil, like the beast; to swim in marsh water like the fish; and to rise in the air of the marsh mist, like a bird? If this be true for the malaria parasite, why not for any other—for every other—parasite? We cannot be asked to accept such a speculation without proof—mere opinion and suggestion are quite insufficient. Proof would be easy to obtain by the proper experiments on monkeys, bats, squirrels and birds (all of which are capable of infection by parasites closely akin to those of malaria); yet no such experiments have been recorded by those who support the conjecture. Nor have we even heard any strong argument in favour of it; for the cases cited in support of it are always capable of other explanation. It is perhaps barely possible that malaria may be produced in some other way than the known route; but there is an infinity of space between the thing that may be and the thing that is—and the practical health officer need not wander in it.

THE COST OF THE CAMPAIGN.

3. The cost of Malaria.—The next question which will confront him is this one; will the campaign repay the money and trouble likely to be spent upon it? There are two columns to this account. The cost of the campaign is often discussed; but not so frequently the cost of the disease. Take for example the case of a military station. Every man on the sick list means a loss to government of so many days' pay; and every man invalided to Europe or to the Hills means, in addition, the cost of transport. Every death means the loss of a trained soldier—that is, of all the money spent on his training; and an unhealthy station spells a large hospital and an expensive medical staff. But I fancy that these expenses are small compared to the cost of the disease during active service. Malaria is essentially a relapsing malady. A man once infected and not thoroughly cured is very likely to suffer from relapses when exposed to fatigue (as proved in several ways). What happens then when a regiment "soaked with malaria" goes out of barracks on service? In such a case a large percentage of the strength is probably infected before starting—with the result that man after man "goes down with fever" when subjected to the hardships of war, and many have to be invalided. Add to this the number of men infected *en route* and we shall understand how greatly the cost of military expeditions in the tropics must be enhanced by the disease—not to mention the loss in military strength. I speak from some personal experience in Burma and may add that French physicians in Madagascar told me of the appalling amount of illness produced in this way among the French forces in that country.

Similarly, in civil towns and stations, we must reckon up the cost of sickness and invaliding among the employes of the state from the highest officials to the staff of sweepers and the gangs of workmen in the streets. In plantations the cost is often quite crippling to the planter, since from five to twenty per cent. of the indentured coolies may sometimes be laid up daily during the busiest seasons. Dr. Bolton, Medical Officer of the Immigration Department of Mauritius, estimates that even in that small island, malaria costs the planters and the coolies something like a million rupees per annum; and I have heard similar complaints from the planters of Assam and the Nilgiris.

What the cost may be to the general civil population cannot be exactly estimated; but it must be gigantic. Judging from the numerous statistics—such as the admirable Annual Reports of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the similar reports of the British Colonies, and those of the French in Algeria, etc—we must infer that, as a broad general average, the disease causes about one-third of the total sickness is most malarious countries. We gather this from the percentages of admission among the troops, and also from the similar percentage of admissions or treatment at the civil hospitals and dispensaries. But these figures must be greatly below the truth. If troops and gaol prisoners who live presumably in sanitary quarters—suffer so much, what must be the case among the general population? As a matter of fact, very few of the latter come to hospital unless they are extremely ill; and nearly all the children remain at home. Fortunately the disease is a benign one; but the total amount of sickness caused by it must greatly surpass that caused by any other disease (not excluding diarrhœa and dysentery). Indirectly moreover it increases the death-rate to a great extent. For example, in Mauritius, the death-rate runs almost invariably *pari passu* with the spleen rate from 18·7 per mille to 56·6 per mille (1905-08). In the Seychelles, where there is no malaria the death-rate remains between 15 and 17 per mille, against an average of 37·4 in Mauritius! (See my report on Malaria in Mauritius). And similar figures are to be found the world over—that is, the death-rate in malarious districts may be 'ceteris paribus,' double the death-rate in non-malarious districts. But those who have studied the disease from house to house among the poor will know that sickness and death are not its only companions. It tends to infect whole households, not for a few days, but for months or years; and therefore to incapacitate the bread-winners and to bring destitution with it. I know no spectacle more unhappy than that of a village smitten with an epidemic of malaria. What may we expect, then, in a whole district—aye, or in a whole province or country—smitten with it? Those who know the disease only by reports or text books know nothing of it.

HOW TO SPEND THE MONEY.

4. Economical Questions.—Such facts at once give rise to certain economical questions of public importance. We might argue that if the disease costs the community such or such a sum, it would be rational to spend a moiety of that sum in attempting to reduce it, provided that we are likely to succeed. Again we might reason as follows: if a State spends such or such a sum annually on its medical and sanitary budget, and if malaria alone causes one-third of the total sickness and a large proportion of the death-rate, would it not be logical to allocate the same proportion of that medical and sanitary budget on the prevention of that single disease. For instance, if the Medical and Sanitary Department costs Rs. 10,00,000 a year and malaria causes one-third of the total sickness, would it not be sound to allot Rs. 3,00,000 out of that budget for malaria prevention alone? Such arguments are perhaps scarcely quite fair, because other diseases must be dealt with, and there are many other claims on the public purse; but they serve at least to suggest that we may not be quite wise in spending nothing, or only the dregs of the revenue, on so important a branch of public sanitation. It may be bad policy, for instance, to pour out a large sum for the building of a luxurious new hospital, while the surrounding country is left in a condition to poison the people for miles. If the State is justified in spending any money at all on medical affairs, it should surely attempt to spend that money so as to make the greatest possible reduction in the public sick rate. Such considerations may appear too obvious to many; but they will also appear too startling to others; and in either case are apt to be overlooked.

5. The Measurement of Malaria.—But the Administrative Sanitary Officer must now examine the other side of the account, the cost likely to be incurred by the campaign. Here, if he wishes to obtain the necessary funds from the authorities he must not rely upon generalities, but must obtain certain specific knowledge in detail. To begin with he is absolutely compelled to form some real estimate of the amount of malaria actually presented in his district—that is, of the percentage of persons locally infected. The task is not so simple as some have imagined, but is generally within the powers of a single capable chief—at least with the assistance of the ordinary sanitary staff. I will try to indicate briefly the methods we selected in Mauritius. They are of two kinds—the study of statistics, and the direct examination of children.

Statistics often afford valuable information very quickly and should not be neglected as sometimes advised. I assume that two set of statistics will be available—general returns of mortality, and sick returns of hospitals.

The general mortality returns are almost always reliable within a small fraction of error—at least in any civilised state—so far as they deal with the total deaths within each registration area, but, if medical death certificates are not demanded by law, the classification of death, being returned by non-professional persons, is nearly valueless. From the total deaths however we can extract much information. As already stated, malaria tends to increase the general death-rate, and, moreover, as the late Dr. Meldrum showed for Mauritius, this increase of the death-rate directly or indirectly due to malaria occurs principally in the rainy season. It is therefore advisable to prepare tables showing the population, deaths, death rate, infantile deaths, deaths under fifteen years of age, and average altitude for each registration area, if possible during five or ten years. Neglecting small differences (say under 10 per cent.,) we compare the total mortality in the several areas, and draw the 'prima facie' inference that those with the highest mortality may, 'ceteris paribus,' be the more malarious. If the figures are large enough, note also the variations in child and infant mortality (where again malaria tends to exert influence) and also the effect of altitude. If monthly death returns are available endeavour to find, for as long a term of years as possible, whether there is a marked increase of mortality from the season of first rainfall until a month or so after the end of the rainy season.

This done, we lay the tables aside, and return to the reports of hospitals and dispensaries. Here, as the diagnosis is made by medical men or trustworthy assistants, the classification of admissions, or attendances at outpatient departments, is presumably not far from accurate. We now make another set of tables, extracting the total admissions or attendances, and those for malaria alone. A separate column should contain cases of enlargement of the spleen, which, unless there is another cause for this condition, may generally be attributed to malaria. It is advisable also to provide another column for what are called simply continued fevers; and one for dysentery, which if very prevalent, tends, like malaria, to yield a rainy-season rise of mortality. We now compare all these tables and will probably be rewarded if we have used ordinary common sense in the study of them with a fairly accurate map of the disease and with sound figures to lay before the authorities.

EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN.

We are not yet content however, but lay aside the tables for future reference, and turn to the examinations of children. A list of all the Government schools, or State-aided schools, being prepared we visit each after notice to the school-master. The children are collected, and then passed quickly one by one before the examiner, who determines whether each has, or has not enlargement of the spleen and liver, while an assistant records his conclusion. The work can be done at the rate of a hundred children an hour. If the medical officer wishes it, more detailed information may be obtained by recording, not only the mere existence of enlargement, but the degree of it. I suggest that four degrees of size of spleen be recorded: no enlargement, and slight, medium or great enlargement. Of course this will be a very rough estimate for which we may perhaps assume that slight, medium or great enlargements imply enlargement to three, six or nine times the normal size respectively (it would be useful if more exact ratios could be suggested). From these figures we may obtain what may be called the "average spleen" of the school, by adding together the number of children with no enlargement: three times those with slight enlargement, six times those with medium enlargement, and nine times those with great enlargement; the sum being divided by the total number of children examined. This process is, however, by no means necessary, and in fact introduces the personal element of the examiner; but it assists the simple spleen rate because it adds a rough estimate of the average degree of enlargement present. Thus, for 30,137 children examined in Mauritius, we judged that the average spleen was something like 2·54 times the normal size; while the percentage of children with enlarged spleen amounted to 34·6 per cent. of the total. A large spleen rate with a small average spleen suggests many recent infections, while the converse suggests old ones. It has been said that extreme splenomegaly does not occur in malaria; but this is not the case. Both in Greece and in Mauritius, where there is probably only pure malaria, I found splenomegaly as great as I saw in the worst Kala Azar country in Assam. But in both of the former, enlargement of the liver, which is such a feature of Kala Azar was almost entirely absent. My brother, Dr. E. H. Ross, tells me that in Egypt enlargement of the liver is very prevalent among the children, but is not ascribed to Kala Azar, cirrhosis being found "post mortem." I think then that for a rough test children with enlargement of both spleen and liver may be excluded; but, pending further work on this subject, it would be safer perhaps to leave such matters to the good sense of the local examiner. As a general rule the spleen test, though by no means a rigid one, is so easily applied to large numbers of children that it gives a very accurate criterion.

Examination of the blood of children for the parasites is a stricter one, but is far more laborious. Few health officers can have the time, single handed, to undertake it. Yet, unless we deal with large numbers of children, what is called "random sampling" is likely to lead to considerable statistical error. An hour suffices to ascertain the spleen rate in a hundred children; but to examine their blood exhaustively would occupy several days' hard work. Yet in either case the statistical error with so small a number of children may amount to nearly 15 per cent. Moreover, the search for parasites demands practice and skill as well as labour, and the organisms are frequently over-looked. For example, I have in Liverpool slides of blood of 102 Greek children. These have been examined by successive batches of our students at the University, and we frequently detect the parasites where they had been overlooked previously. The very last examination disclosed the fact that four more of the children were infected in excess of the number previously found (36 out of the 102). In short, as a practical mode of measuring malaria the parasite-rate (as it may be called) is too laborious for application to such large numbers of children as we must examine in order to avoid statistical error. It is, however, invaluable for "verifying the spleen test" and that is its proper position in the practical anti-malaria campaign.

Of course for a large district, the spleen test, facile as it is, becomes too much for one man, and the assistance of other medical men and of medical subordinates must be called for. In this manner, the medical and sanitary staff of Mauritius, with such help as Major Fowler, R.A.M.C., and myself were able to render, examined over 30,000 children in a few weeks and obtained statistics which, I hope, have definitely measured and located the disease in that island. The same can be done elsewhere; and the figures so obtained, combined with others given by official returns, will serve, not only to lay before Government, but to test the result of future work.

(It may be useful to add here a note about statistical error. If we examine 100 children in a school and find 50 of them infected we have no right to assume that the same percentage of children outside the school are infected. I have found the following formula easy to remember. The percentage of error cannot be greater than 100 divided by the sq. root of n 2 where n is the total number of children examined. Thus if n = 100, then as the square root of 50 equals about 7, the percentage of error cannot exceed about 15 per cent. If we examine 1,000 children the error cannot exceed about 4·4 per cent.).

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6. General Rules regarding the Preventive Measures.—It should be observed from what has been said that the measurement of malaria in a District will cost Government little or nothing beyond, perhaps, the ordinary travelling expenses; and will involve but small additions to the work of officials. The measurement being completed, the sanitary department is now in a position to commence the campaign, if such is decided upon, "without further investigation." I say so advisedly for reasons which will appear presently.

Fortunately we have many weapons against malaria; and they have been so frequently described and discussed that it is unnecessary to labour the point here. They may be classified as follows: (a) parasite reduction by the use of quinine; (b) mosquito-reduction by drainage and other means; (c) subsidiary measures, such as wire gauze, segregation, public instruction, and so forth. Each measure has its own advocates; but after ten years' experience we may, I think, venture to lay down without further discussion the following rules regarding the special applicability of each:—

(1) All anti-malaria measures are good and useful; and each should be employed in its proper place.

(2) For cities, towns, large stations, and other dense populations, mosquito-reduction will probably be the most appropriate measure, because in such, (a) the cost of drainage benefits a large number of people and can be better borne by them; (b) its cost will probably be less than the cost of effective quinine distribution among so many; (c) the measure will tend to remove other diseases and annoyances besides malaria; and (d) it can be carried out by the authorities on their own initiative, without making demands on the populace to take drugs, use mosquito nets, and so on.

(3) For scattered populations, small villages, and rural areas, we must generally fall back upon quinine, because the cost of drainage (which is as great, or greater, in the country as in the city) is likely to prove too much in comparison with the benefits likely to accrue from it.

(4) In the presence of severe malaria, both mosquito-reduction and parasite reduction should be employed together; and the subsidiary measures are to be used in special cases.

In considering this list, the Sanitary Officer will always ask, where is he to begin? What must he do first? The answer may be put in the from of the fifth rule:—

(5) Begin with those measures which can be immediately adopted, that is to say, as a general rule, with the cheapest ones.

Neglect of this rule has led to many disappointments. I have known of cases, where the Sanitary Officer has begun at the wrong end, as for instance by demanding of Government an enormous sum for draining large marshes, and this, often, without any attempt at preliminary enquiries regarding the amount of malaria, or the actual effect of the marsh referred to. Government has wisely refused and the Sanitary Officer has then sat down "sulked" and done nothing. But much can be effected for a very small expenditure. I will therefore try to deal with the points in order of practicability.

7. Parasite Reduction and Spleen Registers in Schools.—We know that native children are the principal homes of the parasites of malaria. Now most tropical countries are advanced enough to possess numerous schools—either supported entirely by Government or assisted by "grants-in-aid." These can be utilised at once, without any delay, for a double purpose—(1) for the treatment of sick children and (2) for the continued measurement of malaria. I have recommended the following procedure for Mauritius—

(1) Every schoolmaster should keep a "Spleen Register" of the children in his care.

(2) Every school should be visited on any convenient date once a quarter, either by the sanitary officers, the district medical or other medical officers, or by trustworthy medical assistants.

(3) The Inspector to which the schools belong should endeavour to visit each after notice to the school-master. The children are collected, and then passed quickly one by one before the examiner, who determines whether each has, or has not enlargement of the spleen and liver, while an assistant records his conclusion. The work can be done at the rate of a hundred children an hour. If the medical officer wishes it, more detailed information may be obtained by recording, not only the mere existence of enlargement, but the degree of it. I suggest that four degrees of size of spleen be recorded: no enlargement, and slight, medium or great enlargement. Of course this will be a very rough estimate for which we may perhaps assume that slight, medium or great enlargements imply enlargement to three, six or nine times the normal size respectively (it would be useful if more exact ratios could be suggested). From these figures we may obtain what may be called the "average spleen" of the school, by adding together the number of children with no enlargement: three times those with slight enlargement, six times those with medium enlargement, and nine times those with great enlargement; the sum being divided by the total number of children examined. This process is, however, by no means necessary, and in fact introduces the personal element of the examiner; but it assists the simple spleen rate because it adds a rough estimate of the average degree of enlargement present. Thus, for 30,137 children examined in Mauritius, we judged that the average spleen was something like 2·54 times the normal size; while the percentage of children with enlarged spleen amounted to 34·6 per cent. of the total. A large spleen rate with a small average spleen suggests many recent infections, while the converse suggests old ones. It has been said that extreme splenomegaly does not occur in malaria; but this is not the case. Both in Greece and in Mauritius, where there is probably only pure malaria, I found splenomegaly as great as I saw in the worst Kala Azar country in Assam. But in both of the former, enlargement of the liver, which is such a feature of Kala Azar was almost entirely absent. My brother, Dr. E. H. Ross, tells me that in Egypt enlargement of the liver is very prevalent among the children, but is not ascribed to Kala Azar, cirrhosis being found "post mortem." I think then that for a rough test children with enlargement of both spleen and liver may be excluded; but, pending further work on this subject, it would be safer perhaps to leave such matters to the good sense of the local examiner. As a general rule the spleen test, though by no means a rigid one, is so easily applied to large numbers of children that it gives a very accurate criterion.

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to be quite sufficient to keep up the maximum degree of parasitic infestation. This factor of residual infection might thus convert a whole community into a reservoir of infection ever ready to involve its neighbourhood in epidemic sickness and capable, on the migration of its members, of diffusing malarial infection far and wide. Having referred to the insanitary conditions of labour camps the paper described the history of malaria in Bengal and adduced from this that the occurrence of epidemics of malaria had been due to the introduction of factors, which most probably had been the outcome of industrial expansion. Labour aggregation with all its attendant conditions appeared in Bengal at least to supply the key to the riddle of epidemic malaria, in which it seemed to have played a part far more important than movements of populations or general scarcity and want. Industrial expansion in the tropics was but beginning; every year its requirements became more urgent, every year it was taking fresh strides, and on the threshold of of every advance, in India as well as in every other tropical country, they were met by the necessity for this industrial aggregation of labour. In the light of their present knowledge it appeared probable that in proportion and as a natural sequence to the rise of a tropical country in importance in the sense understood by the civilised world, the conditions he had described would develope to an alarming extent and great tracts of country would be converted into regions of intense malaria with results both disastrous to life and ruinous to prosperity. At the present time a great expansion in coal and other industries was taking place in India. There was nothing to make them believe that delta or other physical conditions were necessary for the occurrence of outbreaks of malaria, for anopheles mosquitoes existed widespread throughout the country and could everywhere find facilities sufficient for their continuous breeding; and such being the case they had reason to believe that with each fresh impetus and new direction given to industrial expansion they would find; in the absence of proper measures of control, an extension of the geographical distribution of intense malaria, and would hear of new areas subjected to the ravages of epidemics. It might be said that these unfortunate influences, the action and results of which they had indicated in broad outline, were in themselves so vast that they lay beyond the power and scope of human interference and that their recognition would not help them in the fight against disease. But though they might not be able to deal with the malaria of a whole province, whose population numbered many millions, many of whom were probably but little affected by the disease, they could attempt to control the main foci of dissemination. They could deal with malaria among labourers on a railway, canal, coal-mine, or tea-garden in a way that they could not do with malaria among the more scattered populations of great rural areas; and by this means they could prevent or reduce the occurrence of the otherwise inevitable scourge of exalted and intensified epidemic malaria, and attain an effect that would prove out of all proportion greater than the mere direct result to those immediately concerned; for they must reiterate that far beyond the loss of life and the misery of the actual labourers, was the all-important question of the health of a whole country-side.

To hope for direct result from anti-mosquito operations applied to any other conditions than those of very especial and important small localities seem entirely chimerical. No anti-malarial campaign that had proved successful up to the present, could be called strictly speaking a demonstration of the value of mosquito destruction alone, but represented the total effect of every available means at our disposal that might directly or indirectly diminish malaria, including the free use of quinine and improved sanitations. Moreover they have dealt with more or less insignificant populations, in some of the more vaunted instances with communities of people numbering no more than were to be found upon a single tea-garden. The cost, too, owing to the adoption of every form of antimalarial work combined, had been extremely heavy, while because of this also, such campaigns had failed totally to show the superiority of any single method or the relative value from the point of view of expense.

Capt. S. R. Christopher, read Dr. C A. Bentley's paper on Black water fever and the intimate pathology and Malaria, was next read. This stated that the malarial areas of black water fever was very generally admitted, but there was still a considerable amount of misconception regarding the relationship between malaria and the disease. It was necessary to disabuse the mind entirely of the idea that an attack of black water fever they saw any thing in the nature of a malarial paroxysm a good analogy giving some indication of the kind of refationship was that of the dependence of delirium tremens upon alcoholism. Black water fever was never so far as they knew the result of one or two attacks of malaria however severe they might be. It was a new condition, the outcome of malaria intoxication under certain circumstance was required: (a) a person highly susceptible to malaria. Whether this showed itself as a fever or a long continued infestation; (b) conditions as regarded Malaria which led to certainty of almost daily inoculation with sporzoits. Such conditions were of widely sporadic occurrence on the malarious coast of Africa did not occur in ordinary life in the plains, (c) These conditions must act continously for certain time, usually for a period of 18 months or two years. In black water fever they had reason to believe they were not dealing with the effects of the toxin elaborated by the Malarial parasite, but with the action of substances produced by the human organism itself. In other words with the effect of an auto lysin. They traced the causation of blackwater fever to the action of the malignant tertial parasite.

Dr. Newell said his experience had from the black water fever was only to be found in such patients who had had malignant tertial malaria when congestion of the liver was present also.

In a paper entitled "Malaria in Mian Mir," Major S. P. James gave statistics of the sickness and death-rates in that station and said he was afraid that even the most strenuous advocate of anti-mosquito operations could not infer from it, either that the disease which some years ago would have been disagnosed as malarial had been markedly reduced or that the general health of troops in the station had been greatly improved.

Surgeon-General Hamilton said he could not agree with the gloomy picture which Major James had painted.

Professor Musgrave spoke highly of the interest of the discussions he had heard and paid a big compliment to Professor Ross, as one of the very few men who after successful research work in the laboratory could go straight to a public appointment and apply the results of his research to practical sanitary measures. After speaking of the success of anti-mosquito methods at Panama and in the Philippines he remarked that he could only attribute the lack of results at Mian Mir to some fault in carrying out the methods employed.

Another delegate remarked that any Government who were prepared to go to the expense involved at Panama could not fail to obtain successful results. The Government of India could not afford to spend such sums on her population and must seek less costly means of remedy.

After further discussion, this Section adjourned.

THE TSETSE FLY.

Section III. dealing with animal parasites, etc., was presided over by Surgeon-General. P. H. Benson, and after his presidential address, Captain E. D. W. Greig read a paper on "Tsetse flies." He said the study of tsetse flies and the diseases disseminated by them was of great practical importance, seeing that several hundred thousand inhabitants of Uganda alone had lost their lives from Sleeping Sickness, which was a tsetse fly disease. In Africa Sleeping Sickness had become one of the greatest scourges of recent times. As there was constant communication between India and Africa it seemed desirable to carefully, consider the facts already discovered by the scientific investigation of this disease and the agent which spread it. Continuing he described the habits of and regions frequented by the fly, and also diseases disseminated by it. Practical preventive measures were framed with the object of attacking the problem by both operations about the fly and against the parasite which the fly transmitted and there the paper sketched generally.

In a paper on "the Role of Non-biting flies as carriers of diseases" Dr. J. T. C. Nash said that with regard to diarrhœal diseases ordinary non-biting flies unquestionably played a very prominent epidemiological part. He was certain they would be proved to be among the chief causes of epidemic prevalence in India of cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and other diarrhœal diseases. In England he was quite convinced that during the warm summer and autumn months the domestic fly was the principal pathogenic agent responsible for the frightful mortality among hand-fed infants by diarrhœa in an epidemic sense.

In asylums and other large institutions the role of the house-fly as a carrier of diarrhœal diseases had probably hitherto been underestimated.

The indictment we had to bring against the so-called "harmless" house-fly was that he was probably accountable for more disease than his brethren who, armed with stabbing and cutting implements, conveyed the blood diseases which had been clearly traced to Anopheles Maculipenis, Stegomyia fasciata Glossina palpalis, and other biting Diptera.

Other papers in this section were. "The dissemination of Desease by Ticks and deptera" by Captain R. M. Carter, and "India Sand flies" by Mr F. M Howlett.

HYGIENE AND SANITATIGN.

The fourth Section was accommodated in a pavilion in the Exhibition grounds, where Lt. Col. J. Crimmin presided.

Lieutenant-Col. Crimmin, V. C., C. I. E., in opening the Session of the Sanitary Section said:—

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, the pleasant duty of welcoming you here, and of opening this section of the Bombay Medical Congress has devolved on me. In this section papers on the disposal of sewage in India, water supplies, disinfectants and naval and marine Hygiene including quarantine will be dealt with. As these are all matters involving heavy sometimes extremely heavy, expenditure it is important for those concerned with the protection of the public purse, to feel assured that it is being undertaken with wisdom. In remote lands like these where the best advice is not always accessible on the spot, public works of much sanitary utility are constantly held up through a certain natural suspiciousness that, after all, the proposals submitted may be only the particularist views of an individual official which may prove to be at advance with the equally particularist views of his successor. There is no man so able that the limited field he cultivates may not be benefited by any side lights let in upon it from the general stories of other expert intelligence when proposals have been winnowed by discussion and have its approval of the most varie experience from East and West, when it is seen that they are not an exhibition of hobby riders on the expression of a single narrow groove, when in fact finality of plan has been made acceptable by its reasonableness than the great strategy of tergiversation and pigeon-holing not unknown in public offices is deprived of its last redan. Financial authoritias having the goodwill, can then move with a safe conscience and a serener assurance that the outlay in one form or another is bound to prove remunerative for the public good. It is for this reason among others that the experience of many minds from many lands is so valuable at these international assemblies. And though efficiency is the first object sought for in all hygienic enterprises the practical man will always bear in mind that the public back, however, bread is certain to jib at new cyclopean burdens and that, to get work done, the sanitorian will be just as mindful as the Finance Minister, how economy is just as necessary a watchword as any other.

PURE WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. John C. Thresh, M.D., D. Sc., Medical Officer of Health, Essex County, Lecturer on Public Health, London Hospital, in his paper on "Water Supplies, Methods of ensuring Purity, &c., &c.," among other things stated:

The importance of a pure water supply having been so frequently discussed it might be assumed that it might be now fully recognised. This, however, is certainly not the case. The general public still remain ignorant and apathetic and even sanitarians have not as yet fully realized its necessity. It has hitherto been assumed that the introduction of a pure water supply prevented an undue prevalence of Typhoid Fever and Cholera, and thus reduced the zymotic death-rate. No farther effect has until recently been recognised, but there is reason to believe that a supply of pure water diminishes the death-rate from other diseases and has a marked effect upon the general mortality. Wherever a pure water supply is substituted for an impure one the death rate declines. It is undoubtedly better to prevent the pollution of a water than to attempt to remove the polluting matter after it has gained access, and only when it is impossible to prevent pollution it is justifiable to depend upon any system of purification. In a hot climate like that of the Bombay Presidency where the rainfall is very heavy at certain seasons, and where months of drought occur, there will be a greater difficulty in preventing pollution than in areas where the rainfall is more equally distributed, but much may be done by efficient sanitary administration.

Where water is derived from rivers and streams prevention is often impossible but every effort should be made to prevent the discharge of sewage into the streams or their tributary ditches.

In constructing wells it is possible to take precautions which should ensure the purity of the water, unless the site of the well is on sewage-sodden ground.

In many districts in England no new house deriving its supply from a shallow well is granted a certificate for occupation unless the well is constructed in a prescribed way. Only two methods are known which will secure safety. The first consists in slow sand filtration to remove over 93 per cent, of the bacteria and the other treatment with chlorine to effect practical sterilization. For this latter purpose the water must contain very little suspended matter and very little readily oxidizable organic matter.

When such is the case 1 part of clorine contained in 3 parts of calcium hypochlorite chlorine of lime) will affect practical sterilization in from 1-4 to 1 hour and the exeess of chlorine may be removed by adding a little sodium bisulphite. In this way 100,000 gallons of water may be sterilized for a few shillings. When a water is turbid merely from the presence of mineral or vegetable matter and is free from sewage pollution some form of mechanical filtration will suffice for clarification, but those rapid filters are of little use for moving bacteria unless some form of chemical treatment is also employed.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji also read two papers on "Purity of Water" In the first paper dealing with the measures for ensuring purity, among other things he suggested: In the case of the water-supply of a town or city from a river, the following precautions should be taken in order to safeguard the sources of contamination:—(1) There ought to be no villages or cities within 10 miles from the intake, If there is one as at Agra, water gets contaminated from the washings of dejecta, etc., on the bank after the rise of the river waters or after rains. (2) If the river changes its course a channel has to be dug by the coolies to the pump well and thus contamination of the water by dirty feet and hands of the coolies should be guarded against. (3) No ships and boats should be allowed to anchor near or above the water works. (4) No fishing should be allowed near the intake. (5) Half burnt bodies of adults and dead bodies of children should not be allowed to be thrown into the river. (6) Cattle should not be allowed to graze near the intake, (7) The Intake should be located above a place where the tide has no effect on water, as in Surat at certain time of the year, salt water gets in the intake.

After describing the water works of Bombay, which include Vehar lake, Tulsi lake, and Tansa lake, (Povai being the fourth lake, but its water being only used for industrial purposes in the close vicinity of that lake), Dr. Dadachanji went on to say:

The quality of the water of these lakes should next be considered. Tansa water is of good quality, but now-a-days one finds when on the Tansa lake that there are quantities of suspended particles of vegetable origin in the water. It is time that Tansa water should be filtered, or if possible, the vegetable matter should be dredged.

Next to Tansa in quality is Vehar water. Vehar is the oldest lake and there is an immense amount of vegetation growing in the water at the northern portion of the lake. Though the whole of the water of Vehar is distributed after filtration, the filters not being efficient, it carries a risk of pollution. The vegetable matter in Vehar lake, if possible, should also be dredged or the filter should be made more efficient. Tulsi stands last in quality. The full complements of filters at the Malabar Hill reservoir now being provided and finished, the whole of Tulsi water will be distributed after being clarified by filtration.

In conclusion it was said:—It is also highly desirable that all water brought into the City by different trunk mains from different lakes should be in the first instance discharged into what the late Mr. Santo Crimp called "balancing" or distributing reservoirs and these supplied to the City, because the full discharging capacity of a supply main can be obtained in that way only. We have in the City of Bombay already two balancing reservoirs—Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada—and as pointed by Mr. Crimp for the northern and a portion of the central division of the City another balancing reservoir somewhore on the hills on the east of Old Government House, Parel, where now the Research Laboratory is located, should be soon provided.

Dr. Dadachanji prefaced his second paper as follows:—A question of great importance to the community is the character of its water-supply and of equal importance to the individual is the purity of the water that is used in his household whether it comes from a City main or an isolate well in the country. That this was not always so considered hardly requires mention, for it is not a great many years since disease was considered a direct visitation of Providence. The theory, that water is one of the most dangerous carriers of infection of cholera and of typhoid fever, may be said to date from 1872 and to have been the result of the careful investigation of the typhoid fever epidemic in that year in Lausen, Switzerland. To-day we recognise as one of the best established theories of Sanitary Science that both cholera and typhoid are water-borne diseases and that the primary cause of the large death-rate from typhoid fever is due to the use of polluted waters. Hence the question of the supply of water suitable for domestic purposes is becoming more and more a subject of supreme importance. Chemically no water in its natural state is pure, Chemically pure water is one consisting only of two parts by weight of hydrogen and sixteen parts by weight of oxygen. Water, such as a chemist would deem pure, would be unpalatable, and not at all suitable for dietetic purposes.

STANDARD OF WATER PURITY.

Dr. N. N. Katrak in dealing with the question of "Standard of Water Purity for India," said: So long as fever cases are not carefully differentiated and the nomenclature more clearly defined, so long will the test of the success or otherwise of any water purity standard adopted in India remain defective. In view of the above difficulties it would be worth while considering, if some test other than typhoid fever mortality cannot be adopted to gauge the success or otherwise of any standard of water purity that may be fixed for India. Cholera is also a water-borne disease. It is very prevalent in India, and its connection with water-supply is recognised even by the lay public. It is also a common experience that deaths from cholera in a place decrease as soon and so long as the water-supply is placed on a satisfactory basis. Taking Bombay as an instance, it is well known that before 1865 cholera claimed a very large number of deaths in the City. Since the introduction into the City of Vehar Lake water and subsequently of other lake waters, deaths from cholera have been greatly reduced. Cannot deaths from cholera be taken as an index of the success or otherwise of the water purity standard that may be adopted in India? It need hardly be stated that close and exhaustive observations will have to be conducted whichever disease is adopted as a test of water purity standard. No doubt there will be many difficulties in this poor and sanitarily backward country to work out such a highly scientific and technical problem, But it is now high time that some definite course is fixed upon. At present, practically nothing has been done to determine whether Professor Koch's standard with the subsidiary standard detailed above is the proper standard for India. It is assumed that it is so. But beyond the high name of the discoverer of that standard, which is taken as a guarantee of its correctness nothing more has been done in that direction.

STORAGE OF DRINKING WATER ON BOARD SHIP.

Colonel Crimmin read the following note on Storage of Drinking Water on board ships.

The storage of drinking water on board ship in suitable tanks protected against contamination is very important. If the drinking water on board becomes contaminated from any cause a fresh supply cannot, as a rule, be obtained until the vessel arrives at the next port of call, except in the case of vessels which are provided with a condensing apparatus. Condensed water on board ship is not always free from deleterious matter and is in all cases insipid to the taste owing to its non-aeration. Therefore the drinking water taken on board should be scrupulously guarded against fouling.

Some time ago a special examination of the water tanks on board ships then lying in the Port of Bombay was made. It was found that all such tanks were placed in the bottom of the ships right under the cargo and over, or close to, the bilges. Drinking water is pumped into the storage tanks from a water boat alongside of the ship, and in order that the water may be pumped into the empty tanks they are provided with an air pipe to enable the air in the empty tank to escape and the water to take its place. In 26 of the 215 Ocean-going ships examined we found that the air pipe from the top of the water tank was bent into the shape of an inverted U and opened over or into the bilge. This enabled the air to escape from the tank while the water was being pumped in, and it also allowed any overflow of water to find its way into the bilge without damaging the cargo.

The bilges almost always contain stinking water and foul and poisonous gases such as Sulphides of Ammonium and Hydrogen, and the effluvia from the various kinds of animal and vegetable cargo on board. It can easily be understood that the air pipes when arranged as discribed give an opportunity to the mephitic gases from the bilges and hold, cockroaches, rats and other small animals to enter the storage tanks as the water in them is pumped out for consumption. Water under ordinary conditions can absorb about 3 per cent. of gases and I have no doubt that some outbreaks of illness of a gastro-intestinal nature on board ship are due to the consumption of contaminated water. Drinking water on board ship should be stored in tanks made of galvanised iron, or in tanks of iron coated on the inside with a vitruous glaze and so constructed that no gases from the bilges or holds can find their way into them. The air or overflow pipe from the tanks should be brought up on deck and so placed and protected that no filth or foul air can gain access to the drinking water tanks. All tanks should be carefully cleaned out periodically. Steps have been taken to remedy the defect mentioned, but nothing short of an International agreement will be sufficient to enable Port Health Officers and others to deal with the ships of all nations.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed on the motion of Dr. Turner seconded by Dr. N. N Katrak: "That the Congress are of opinon that Government and various Municipal and Local Boards should try and work out the standard of purity of water for India."

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The fifth Section held its sitting under Surgeon-General Stevenson's presidency in the University Library where papers were read mostly in regard to surgical operations.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following subjects will be discussed to-day:—Section 1, Dysentery; Section 2, Plague; Section 3, Snake Venoms; Section 4, Sanitation on Ships; Section 5. Cataract and other diseases.

In the evening a conversazione will be held in the Exhibition grounds a series of lantern slide demonstrations will be given.

By kind permission of Brevet. Col W.S Delamain and Officers, the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Congress during the conversazione, this evening commencing at 7 p m. under the direction of M. Fredilis.

Grand March	Faust ..... Gounod
Overture	Zampa ..... Herold
Waltz	Venus on Earth Godfrey
Grand Opera	Tannhauser ... Wagner
Song	Eileen Alannah Thomas
Three Hungarian Dances	Brahms
Selection	Miss Hook of Holand a ... Rubers

PROFESSOR ROSS'S LECTURE.

EXHIBITION OF MISCROSCOPIC SLIDES

Professor Donald Ross delivered a lecture on Malaria last evening at the Empire Theatre, and as Malarial fever was raging in Bombay a large number of laymen was present and the Theatre was filled to its utmost capacity. Owing to a large number of laymen being present in the audience the Professor treated the subject popularly and a number of photographs taken from the microscopic slides were exhibited by the magic lantern magnified on the screen. The Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie presided on the occasion and among those present were Miss Clarke, Col.-Jennings, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, most of the doctors who participated in the discussion on Dr. Ross' paper at the Congress in the morning and a large number of ladies.

The chairman, in opening the proceeding, said that he felt a special pleasure and honour personally in attending and presiding at the function. He was the first layman to see the peracide of malaria inside a mosquito shown on a microscopic plate. It was about the end of 1895 that he was shown the peracide of malaria inside a mosquito on a microscopic plate by Dr. Patrick Manson, as a result of the investigations which Professor Ross had then commenced. Subsequently he was told to do something to bring to value the results of the investigations and he had brought it to the notice of the India Office and the Secretary of State for India. He then mentioned his experience in Ismaelia, which, once a death trap, was, when he visited it, utterly devoid of mosquitoes, so much so that not a single mosquito had he near his ear buzzing, nor did he see mosquito curtains used by the people sleeping in the hotels or in their own places.

Dr. Ross before beginning his lecture thanked Sir John Muir Mackenzie for assisting him on two occasions and he was more particularly thankful to him about mentioning his personal experience in Ismaelia. He intended to give them a brisk, short and quick view of the subject by exhibiting on the screen slides of magic lantern from photographs of the microscopic plates and views of particular places. Malaria claimed more than half the number of victims that suffered from diseases in the world. That fact proved the enormous and extreme prevelance of disease. That death rate, however, was not so large because the majority of cases did not prove fatal, but the sick persons suffered for months and sometimes for years. In the area where the disease prevailed the children were affected a year after their birth, when two years of age the proportion was the largest, and it diminished gradually as the children grew older. At 14 or 15 malaria practically disappeared among children because at that age they had become imuned. By examining the blood of the children they could see the presence of malaria, the spleen also denoting the presence, as it was generally enlarged.

Lantern slides were then exhibited showing the connection of malaria with rain, marshy places, bushes and area surrounding the marshy pools and ditches. The illustrations represented places and scenes in Africa, Greece, New York, Mauritius and Klang and Port Swettenham.

S. P. C. K. MEETING.

The annual meeting of the local branch of the S. P. C. K. was held yesterday at the Cathedral High School, the Bishop of Bombay presiding. The work of the S. P. C. K. in one most important respect is that of the translator, the printer, and the publisher rather than that of the active missionary. It is the hard and laborious work done in the quiet of the study and the press, without which it would be very difficult for the infant churches of many lands to meet the ever increasing demand for religious and other literature necessary for the instruction and guidance of those who are gradually being attracted into the fold of Christians. In the eyes of the thoughtful observer such a work as this will ever be of increasing importance and it is to such that the Committee look for support and encouragement in their honest if humble endeavours, both by prayer for wisdom and guidance and financially in order to meet the demands which from time to time are made on the funds for the propagation of their work.

The report showed that the past year has been marked by one sad event which cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. The death of late Bishop the Rt. Revd. Dr. Pym cast a gloom over the Diocese and all felt, whether they agreed with much that he did, or not, that one whose heart was ever in his work, one who dared to suffer for what he was commanded was right, one to whom duty was his one inspiring motive, had been called to his rest. Dr. Pym's interest in the S. P. C. K. was very real and his help most valuable. The Committee while regretting his loss, can only record their thankfulness to God for their late Bishop's life and work and pray that he may rest in peace, that light perpetual may shine upon him, and that he may have his portion in the Resurrection of the Just.

With regard to financial position, the Committee view with much pleasure the improvement in the financial state of the branch and trust that it may lead to more generous support in the future as the opportunities of helping the Church in the Diocese in many ways are always present, some of which were indicated in the report.

The work of the Depot for the sale of books has pursued an even course throughout the year. The total number of English publications of all kinds sold was 19,817, an increase on the total sold during the previous year of 5,358. This increase will be found mostly on the sale of Tracts-Cards and Leaflets, of which 12,241 were sold during 1908 as against 8,136 sold during the previous year. A considerable increase in the sales of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books and Magazines also took place, while there were fewer devotional and general theological books sold than during the year before.

Miss Fernandez has been in charge of the Depot as heretofore. She has worked steady for seven years without leave, and the Select Committee have marked their appreciation of her steady and careful work by sanctioning an advance in salary of Rs. 10 per mensem and a period of one month's leave annually.

The last edition of the Marathi Hymn Book having run out, the Committee have undertaken the responsibility of bringing out a further edition of 3,000 copies. The above Hymnal is the result of the labours of the Revd. Canon J. Taylor the veteran S. P. G. Missionary and the senior priest in the Diocese. When it was first brought out, he presented the copyright to the S. P. C. K. and has himself undertaken the labour and responsibility of correcting all the proof sheets of each successive edition as it has passed through the Press. The Committee cannot allow this notice of his work to appear without the expression of their very great obligation and gratitude to the Canon for his generosity and his long and well sustained interest in the Society shown in this work as well as in so many other ways. They pray that he may be spared yet many years to continue his labours, if God will, in the cause of Christians in this Presidency.

The Revd. W. J. Kemble, S. P. G., Hubli has translated a number of hymns into the Canarese tongue, and a Committee of three—himself, Canon Rivington and another—met at Lanauli last hot weather and started the revision of his work. The Revd. T. Walker's (C. M. S.) Commentary on the Epistle to the Philippians is in English and is the first number of a commentary on the whole Bible, sanctioned by the Synod of Bishops which met in Calcutta in 1900, and published by the S. P. C. K., Madras, especially for Indian readers. It is intended also, if possible, to translate the same into the various languages of this vast continent for the benefit of those readers and students who do not know English. At the request of the Committee the Revd. D. L. Joshi, C. M. S., undertook to translate this work into Marathi and they made two grants of Rs. 20 each to cover the expenses of a Brahmin pundit who assisted him and a scribe who wrote out a fair copy of the manuscript.

It is with much pleasure that they report that the proof stage has been completed and the work now awaits revision and the report of the Translation Committee before it is ready for publication. This will of course largely depend on the funds at the disposal of the Committee as they will have to incur financial loss to enable them to publish it at a price which will be within the means of the majority of its readers.

They desire to express their sincere thanks to the Revd. D. L. Joshi for his painstaking work and trust he may soon have the pleasure of seeing it not only in print, but widely used by his fellow countrymen and Christians.

Revd. W. Kennelly said that the report of the work of the Committee was very satisfactory. The financial position had been considerably improved and he congratulated the Committee on its successful working.

Other speakers followed and the report was unanimously adopted.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay then said that he was very much pleased to see that so many good works were done in this Diocese. The work of the S. P. C. K. Society has a special place in the Church. God has divided the world into so many departments and it is the duty of man to do work in a most businesslike way according to the best possible standard. He was glad to see the good record of progress made in the S. P. C. K. and he congratulated the Committee on its successful operations.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain W H Cow, D S O, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Alienists' Department.

The services of Captain R H Lee, M B, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Lieutenant S L Wace, Executive Supply and Transport Officer, Port Blair is apointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

Lieutenant S L Wace Supply and Transport Corps is apointed to be Executive Commissariat Officer. Port Blair, with effect from the 1st November 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W C Davis, Examiner of Accounts is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPAREMENT.

Mr C H A, Hill, C I E, Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Khathiawar was employed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department for the period from the 29th January to the 8th February both days inclusive.

Mr F P Rennie, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days, combined with furlough on medical certificate for 7 months and 20 days with effect from the 12th December 1908.

Captain M F White, Indian Medical Service Mobile Assistant to the Chief Quarantine Officer in the Persian Gulf held charge of the current duties of the office of Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf in addition to his own duties for the period from the 10th August to the 24th November 1908 both days inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. A. R. Bennett is appointed a Probationer in Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 11th February, and is posted to Bengal.

Mr. A B Thompson Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade appointed to officiate as an Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India in the grade of Rs. 800, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd February, vice Mr. W Chard on special duty.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C Hodgen, Registar, Army Department, is placed on special duty in the Army Department, for a period of 2 months, with effect from the 1st February.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for Indian:—Lieutenants—Hubert Lee Holmes, Royal Garrison Artillery, Double Company Officer, 75th Carnatic Infantry,—21st January. Claude Newington 1st Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles,—22nd October 1908. Kenelm Rees McCloughin, Royal Garrison Artillery, officiating Double Company, Officer, 14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs,—13th November 1908. Hubert Wintohrp Young, Royal Garrison Artillery, Double Company Officer, 116th Mathrattas,—24th December 1908.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Second Lieutenant, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenant—Leonard Castel Campbell Rogers, 1st Battalion. The Bedfordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles—28th December.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr L C D Bean, Officiating Traffic Superintenden North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Senior Deputy Traffic Superintendent of that railway, with effect from the 19th January.

Mr. A B Prussia, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade I. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 19th January.

The Hon'ble E H S Napier, Superintending Engineer, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 7th February.

The following permanent promotions among Executive and Assistant Engineers are ordered with effect from the dates specified:—

Major Ashworth, P R E, to be Executive Engineer 1st grade, Captain, R S Muter, R E, to be Executive Engineer, 1st grade, supy, Captain F R S, Eustace, R E to be Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, and Lieut R N, Burn, R E to be Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Mr. C Pratt, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1 Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd February.

740. Detail for the week ending 27th instant:—

To-day Tuesday the 23rd inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p.m.

Wednesday the 24th inst.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Thursday the 25th inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

741 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing on the following days:—

Thursday the 25th.

Friday the 26th.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

742. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from the 3rd Feb. 1909 to 2nd February 1910 to No. 6234 Sergt. J. W. Greahy, Reserve Company.

743. Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Battn. Annual Rifle Meeting will commence on 1st March 1909 on the Rifle Range of the 116th Mahrattas L. I. at Santa Cruz. Firing to commence daily at 7 a. m. Programme of Matches will be issued shortly and will be the same as last year. All entrance fees for team matches must reach the Adjutant's Office by the 27th Instant and for Individual Matches by the 3rd March 1909.

Team Matches will take place between 1st and 6th and Individual Competitions 7th to 14th.

Matches 1 & 8,	203 Yds.	will be fired on	7th March.
,, 9 & 10	200 Yds. Cadets only	,, 8th	,,
,, 2	300 Yds. Adults	,, 9th	,,
,, 3	500 Yds. ,,	,, 10th	,,
,, 4	600 Yds. ,,	,, 11th	,,
,, 5	700 Yds. ,,	,, 12th	,,
,, 6	800 Yds. ,,	,, 13th	,,
,, 7	500 Yds. ,,	,, 14th	,,

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

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GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

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A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
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H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [22ND FEBRUARY, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
4 Bundles Rs	Rs 6,550	Mahomerah	Sundry Importers

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—

The market is particularly quiet, and Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	193 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	134 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	123 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171 1-4

Government Paper :—

The market is quiet, with little or no business doing, but the rate advanced a sixteenth in course of the day, both Ready and Forward, from 93-13 to 93-14, at which the market closed.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	...	Rs.	93-14
Settlement	...	...	...	„	93-14

Bullion :—

The price of Bar Silver in London is quoted at 23 7-16d. for both Ready and Forward (two months), which represents an advance of a sixteenth, due, it is reported, to Chinese buyers at a sixteenth lower than the fixed price. New York is unchanged at 50 3-4. The local market also advanced from 59-10 for Ready and this settlement and 59-12 for next settlement to 59-14 and 60 respectively, at which rates the market is firm. Bar gold is given below :—

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	59	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	59	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	60	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

In spite of the decline in the Home markets, prices here remain steady, while Bengals are firm owing to speculators in the bazaar covering previous sales. Export houses are reported to have settled fine M. G. Bengals, March delivery. In other descriptions there is little doing but rates close steady as under.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with only a moderate enquiry. Sales reached about 5,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	231	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	226	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptí ...	214/15	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205	„
Fine M. G. Khasgamm-Akola ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Mattia ...	190/91	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	185	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	193	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	187	„
Good Westerns ...	215	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	227/8	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales.
Total Imports	13,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May.-June
4 99 —03	5·00 —03	5·01 —03	5·03 —02

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·03 —03	5·04 —03	4·98 —03	4·95 —02	4·93 —2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet, but business has been done for forward delivery.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7	9	0 B. T.
April-May	„	7	12	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

There is weak with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Kutni	Rs.	6	9	0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„	7	5	0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, April-May	„	7	7	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	43	0	0
Yellow Secunderabad ..	„	51	0	0
„ Hingunghat ...	„	54	0	0
Brown Delhi, Beawar ...	„	43	8	0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29	8	0
March-April	Rs.	5	15	0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May	Rs.	9	12	O. R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	21	8	0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasseed :—

	Rs.	7	4	0 R. T.

Tone—Nothing doing.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	39	8	0

Tone—Easier.

WHEAT—

White Delhi Apl-May ...	Rs	5	12	0 R. T.
„ Pussi 85 per cent ..	„	5	15	0 „

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,850
India	78
Indian Specie Bank	55

Mills :—

David	433 1-2
Kohinoor	795
Manockji Petit	3,115
Sassoon S. & W. Coy., Ld. ...	1,022 1-2
Sun Mills	205

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	350 C. D.
Colaba Land and Mill	1,125
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate Co. Shares	13 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	575
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	425 to 427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	19,090 bales.
Wheat	5,778 cwts.
Linseed	6,312 „
Rapeseed	2,331 „
Gingellyseed	5,643 „
Poppyseed	44 „
Groundnuts	6,191 „
Castorseed	4,973 „
Rice	39,324 „
Myraboliams	6,915 „
Cottonseed	6,418 „
Mowraseed	99 „
Gram	1,313 „
Jowrar	5,139 „
Maize	5 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 13th Feb. 1909, as compared with the statement of 20th Feb. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 13. Rs.	Feb. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	31,93,491	30,49,886
Public Deposits at Branches	87,61,243	92,79,383
Other Deposits	833,63,685	8,00,58,266
Post Bills	22,602	22,602
Sundries	17,25,000	17,57,741
Rs....	11,44,72,535	11,72,17,992
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	140,74,025	1,41,33,312
Other authorised Securities.	18,47,774	17,97,294
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	201,60,623	2,05,10,413
Loans do. do.	218,70,963	2,29,58,387
Bills discounted and purchased	189,05,221	1,84,01,312
Dead Stock	3,03,702	3,04,342
Stamps	6,412	6,323
Bullion	7,33,514	10,93,197
Balances with other Banks.	5,74,996	5,93,132
Sundries	1,20,589	1,57,260
Cash	358,14,714	3,72,63,020
	11,44,72,535	11,72,17,992

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09. £18,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 20th Feb. 1909, by Council Bills £12,405,561

„ „ „ by Gold .....£ 210,248

Balance to be remitted from 11th Feb. 1909 to 31st March 1909 .....£ 5,854,191

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1908-1909 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1908—			
Weight in ounces..	101668	51209*	53459*
Value in rupees...	6585582	2905187	3683395
To the end of the month of Dec. 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	988514	567459*	421055*
Value in rupees...	62375789	32344554	30031235
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1908—			
Weight in ounces.	1602348	2999504*	—1397156*
Value in rupees...	2556207	5072381	—2516174
To the end of the month of Dec. 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	66818202	90188*2*	57799340*
Value in rupees...	113619297	18462352	95156945
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1908—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	9144789	7977568	1167221
To the end of the month of Dec. 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	175959086	50806906	125188180

* Figures defective the weight of certain postal parcels not being delivered by Post Office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1908-1909.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard) In the month of Dec. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	2910653	2910653
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1165934	1033212	2199146
Native State coin received forre-coinage into British Rupees	90	.....	90
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage	.....	.....	.....
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Dec. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	11022237	11022237
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	12313182	7977479	20290661
Native States coin received forre-coinage into British Rupees	90	.....	90
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage	.....	.....	.....
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Dec. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	2187219	2187219
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Rupees	1313633	.....	1313638
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees)	.....	.....	.....
	To end of the month of Dec. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	4889005	4889005
Rupees	11013672	7563628	18577300
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees)	3238546	.....	3238546

RAILWAYS RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th Feb. on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,48,000	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,02,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	293	496	8	797
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	5,63,000	12,60,000	17,000	1,845,000
Total for 6 weeks	7,16,000	1,510,000	21,000	2,247,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,67,701	2 41,629	2,390	4,11,720
Per mile of Ry...	332	479	5	816
Total to corresponding date...	8,12,793	1,315,894	23,412	2 182,129

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 9,720

Increase to date.....Rs. 64,871

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the last twelve days of December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 8,731, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,237. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December, 1908, were Rs. 1,18,485, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 414.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	73
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,503
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	5
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1½ „	181
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	6 „	55
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 „	260
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	595
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	410
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	x-l 100
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615 Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	20	615½ 497½
Bombay United	250	250	20	497½
Century	100	100	50	310
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,03 ½
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,030
Chhol Silk	500	500	70	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	710
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,020
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	432½
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	190½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	325
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	235
Finlay Mills	250	250	.....	232½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divi175	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	375
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Balgo	1,000	1,000	divi135	400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	990
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	905
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	795
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,115
Morarji Gocaldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	20½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	720
Phœnix	100	100	5	102½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divi250	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,022½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mabratt'a.....	250	238	30	195
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,250
Sun	500	250	25	205
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,345
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Patancy Mills				190
The Fazulbhai Mills				285
Union (V. Gopaljy)....	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	800
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	121½
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	815
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish.....	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	12	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	492½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U.P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	4 c-o	14
Back Bay Bdth.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter shares.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	435
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	119
Bombayrice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	350
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	15	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr. p.c. 1	12
Indian Guarantee, Suretyship	100	10	1	2
John Roberts and Co				
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Karrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Marks and Co.....	200	75	12	157
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	ll.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 15	183
Phillips and Co	100	37	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p c. 10	52
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	500
Syndicate.....	100	10	p.c. 25	16½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	90
	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	C. 75	£ 15	...	12½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	
	A. 150	40	24is	60½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 236
Telephone Company.	28	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	640

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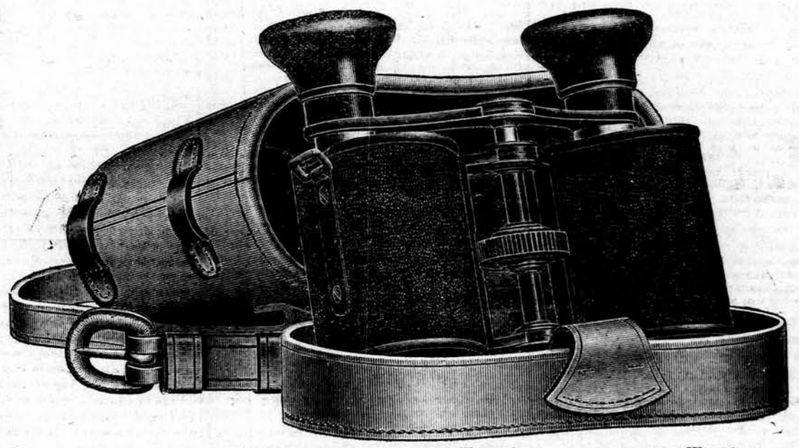

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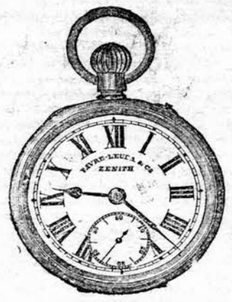

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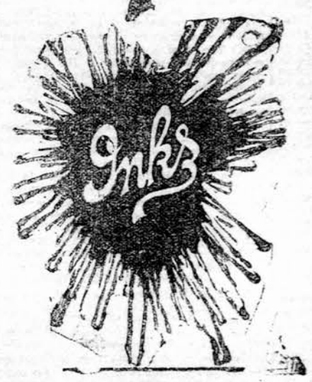

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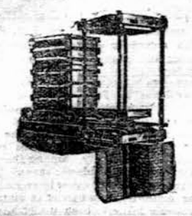

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MADRAS.

The wedding of Captain R. J. Scroggie, I. M. S., and Miss Marjorie Ure, the only daughter of Mr. W. Ure, head of the firm of Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co., Madras, and Mrs. Ure, was celebrated on February 17th in St. Andrew's Kirk, Madras. Those whose business took them to the Harbour were no doubt struck with the bright appearance of several of the ships, three "Clans," a "Hansa" Liner and a "Well" Liner, all being gaily decorated in honour of the wedding day of their Agent's daughter. Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co.'s premises were also "en fete," conspicuous among the bunting, in addition to the House flags of the Clan, Hansa and Well Lines being the Norwegian standard, Mr. Ure being Consul for Norway. The employees of the firm were treated to a half-holiday on the auspicious occasion.

Seldom has the Kirk witnessed a more pleasing ceremony. The beautiful interior had been most tastefully decorated, and presented a veritable picture, the arch of greenery and the tall palms behind the altar giving a particularly striking effect to the whole. Miss Taylor, the Organist, played several selections while the guests were assembling. The choir were also in attendance. During his long career in Madras Mr. Ure has been closely associated with the Kirk, having filled the office of Elder for many years. It is worthy of remark that Mr. and Mrs. Ure were married in the Kirk, and it is still more noteworthy that Mrs. Ure was christened there—a striking record which has been equalled by the bride The bride arrived punctually, and to the singing of the hymn, "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden," walked up the aisle leaning on the arm of her father. She looked very winsome. Her dress was of ivory 'charmeuse' satin, and was simply but elegantly made in Empire style, showing off her tall, graceful figure to perfection. The 'corsage' was draped with real lace in designs of roses and lily of the valley. The full Court train was caught on the left shoulder by a satin buckle, the train itself being trimmed with ruchings of soft tulle and a large lover's knot worked in satin in the left corner. The sleeves and yoke were of fine tulle with finishings of very narrow satin ribbon. The veil was of fine tulle, and was worn over a coronet of orange blossom. The bride carried a bouquet of eucharis lilies and white carnations, while her only ornament was a beautiful diamond necklet, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was attended by Miss Isabel Henderson, as bridesmaid, who wore a most dainty gown of pale blue 'ninon de soie,' with full pleated skirt finished with a hem of Liberty satin, the bodice being of lace and satin with 'ruches' of silver. Her hat was of Tuscan straw, with pale blue satin, and bunches of pink roses. She carried a bouquet of pink carnations and wore a gold bangle, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Dorothy Fraser and Master "Chip" Chatterton were train-bearers, and fulfilled their pretty duties as to the manner born. They were most quaintly dressed in white satin costumes of the early Victorian period. The little lady carried a crook tied with bunches of pink and white carnations, with streamers of blue satin ribbon. She wore a pretty gold bangle, while "Chip" sported a fine silver watch, and chain, the bridegroom's mementos to his little friends. The bridegroom was attended by Captain W. C. Long, I.M.S., both Officers being in full uniform.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. Home Stevenson, M.A., Presidency Senior Chaplain, at whose hands the Service of the Church of Scotland lost nothing in dignity and solemnity. The Service concluded with the singing of "O Perfect Love," and the bridal party proceeded to the Vestry to the strains of Mendelsohnn's "Wedding March."

The large congregation then adjourned to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ure in Kilpauk, where the Reception was held. The compound had been specially arranged for the occasion, and Mr. and Mrs. Ure welcomed their guests at a spot in the garden from which a long strip of red carpet led up to a spacious 'shamiana,' where the young couple received the congratulations of their many friends. Among the numerous guests were Surgeon-General Benson and Mrs. Benson, Sir Henry and Lady King, Mrs. Scroggie, the bridegroom's mother, who had undertaken the long journey from Home for the occasion, Lady Benson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, Captain and Mrs. Hingston, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fraser, Captain and Mrs. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. M. Morrison, Mr. Ross Munro, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Simpson, the Rev. W. M. Meston, the Rev. E. M and Mrs. Macphail, Mrs. W. B. Hunter, Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C. I. E., Mr. and Mrs. E. Wolf, Dr. J. R. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Firth, Mrs Pears, Major and Mrs. Donovan, Major Kirkpatrick, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Angus, Mrs. Chatterton, Mrs. Littlehailes, Mr. and Mrs. Scholl, Mrs. Gerdes, Mr. and Mrs. Jame Short, Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait, Mr. Vetherajulu Naidu, and Mr. C. R. Muragasem Moodelliar. The white uniforms of the I. M. S. Officers, who seemed present in a body, and the many striking costumes worn by the ladies made a most picturesque scene in the well-arranged grounds.

The bride's mother wore a particularly handsome semi-Directoire gown of satin 'charmeuse' in a pretty pale shade of periwinkle, trimmed with cream lace and panne velvet; her hat was of crinoline straw crowned with roses, with loops of black velvet ribbon. Mrs. Scroggie's dress was of beautiful shades of mauve, with toque to match. Lady King was gowned in soft black white voile, with large black hat trimmed with white wings, and Lady Benson in heliotrope relieved with touches of white. Mrs. Angus wore a most becoming dress of deep cream China silk. Miss Angus was daintily dressed in soft white silk. Mrs. Hingston was in white, with a most becoming hat in pale shades of pink and blue. Mrs. Benson's dress, in shades of brown, was much admired. Mrs. H. S. Fraser wore an Empire dress of blue and white check voile, with hat to match in tones of blue. Mrs. Henderson wore a heliotrope gown, with toque trimmed with sweet peas. Mrs. Hunter was in a green dress and large hat with white feathers. Mrs. Tod's costume of white was well set off by a striking pink hat. Mrs. Lawson's costume was of nattier blue, with hat 'en suite.' Mrs. F. A. Dene wore a pretty dress of soft grey material trimmed with blue. Mrs Gordon Fraser was in a white dress, and with it wore a hat with large white feathers, with touches of blue. Miss Walker's dress of soft green went particularly well with her hat, having feathers of the same soft shade. Mrs. J. F. Simpson wore a gown of white voile with floral helio border and large white hat to match, Mrs. Cameron was in white with a dainty hat in crushed strawberry. Mrs. Madeley wore an exquisite gown of painted chiffon. Mrs. Straker's 'Directoire' gown in deep blue was very striking. Mrs. Castterton wore a handsome black embroidered net over white silk. Mrs. Richards was gowned in white, and wore a fetching 'Directoire' hat trimmed with white wings. Mrs. Leech wore a pretty white costume trimmed with Eastern embroidery, with hat in crushed strawberry. Miss Black wore a very pretty blue dress, with large white hat. Mrs. E. Wolf was in white, and Mrs. A. Crichton in a charming white embroidered muslin.

After the usual photographs had been taken and refreshments partaken of, and the bride had cut the large cake with her husband's sword, the Rev. R. Home Stevenson proposed the toast of Captain and Mrs. Scroggie in a very felicitious speech. This was enthusiastically responded to. The bridegroom returned thanks very happily and proposed the health of the best maid. To this Captain Long responded, most facetiously taking to his support the two little train-bearers and holding each by the hand. Mr. H. S. Fraser proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Ure, and Mr. Ure feelingly responded.

At about 7 o'clock the young couple drove away amid ringing cheers, having passed under an arch of swords formed by the I.M.S. Officers, and run the gauntlet of showers of confetti and rice. The honeymoon is to be spent at Bangalore. The bride's going away dress was of pale turquoise 'eolienne,' made in Empire style and trimmed with silk "filet" embroidery and silk fringe. Her hat was of fine white chip straw simply trimmed with a 'chou' of white silk and two white ostrich tips.

The presents, which were displayed in the two large drawing rooms, formed a large and beautiful collection. The large silver salver with engraved autographs of the I. M. S. Officers must always remain a fine memento to Captain and Mrs. Scroggie. The canteen of cutlery and silver from the bride's parents was much admired, and among the other presents were a silver 'cafe au lait' set from the assistants of Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co.' and a silver rose bowl from the Indian staff of the firm.

SOUTH COORG.

Pollibetta, 15th Feb.—Three coolies, who coverted to their own use a portion of the treasure-trove recently found by them when repairing a road, have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment each.

It has been arranged to hold a Rifle Meeting, a hockey match and Sports at the Camp of Exercise to be held at Hunsur from the 7th to the 13th March. The annual Inspection will take place on the latter date. Volunteer G. L. Newbery will present a Cup to the member of B Company who puts up the highest aggregate score in events 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (including handicap) at the Rifle Meeting.

The weather is normal for the time of year, hot during the day in the open and cool in the shade at night. The east wind has prevailed at intervals and these are just the conditions which will promote bud making. Stripping has been finished and gleaning, pruning and manuring are generally in hand now. The coffee has an unusually leafy and fresh appearance for the time of year, as a result of the rain in January, but it will probably begin to flag with the conditions now obtaining. The prospects of good crops next season continue promising.

With the progress of the years pepper vines are coming more largely into bearing and the more extended cultivation of this product is receiving attention year by year. So far it has escaped the disease with which it is attacked in the Wynaad. The present price is said to be about Rs. 400 per ton. Even at a lower figure its cultivation would still be profitable, as the expenses involved are so small. Only in one case have I heard of the vines being specially manured, but these were of long standing. If it did harm to the coffee, perhaps, it would not be worth while cultivating pepper, but of this there is no evidence. Perhaps if the land were overcrowded with the vines they might harm the coffee, but this can easily be guarded against. I hear of one case this season where an income of Rs. 7,000 has been obtained for the pepper crop, the purchasers undertaking the harvesting. The "Kavally" variety has the advantage over other varieties in the fact that, if its blossom fails in July, it continues to blossom up to September.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 17th Feb.—An accident occured on Monday night at the junction of Brigade and Residency Roads. It is reported that Mr. J. Poke, of the Bangalore Brewery, was turning his moter car into Brigade Road from Residency Road when a trap driven by Mr. Jacob Sait coming down Brigade Road dashed into the car, the pony literally jumping into the car, and nearly causing severe injuries to Mr. Poke. The steering well of the car and other minor parts were damaged and the horse sustained injuries to its legs.

Mr. G. V. Scovell, proprietor of the Motor House on South Parade, has filed a suit for damages against the Municipality in the Court of the District Judge, C. and M. Station, in the circumstance set forth in the following copy of the plaint:—That on the 1st June, 1908, at about 11 p.m., Mr. Mackrow was motoring in a car belonging to the plaintiff. That whilst motoring down Convent Road from Residency Road with both the lamps of the car burning brightly and when some way down the road, Mr. Mackrow suddenly saw something looming in front of him opposite one of the gates of the house known as "Chichester," and on the right hand side of the road. Mr. Mackrow had just time to swerve to the left in order to avoid the object and in doing so the left side of the car came in contact with an electric wire standard. It was impossible to avoid a collision, owing to the road being extremely narrow at the place of collision and the object, which proved subsequently to be one of the Municipal night-carts, having taken up the major portion of the road. That the night-cart had no light at the time nor was there any person looking after the bullocks and cart. That through the gross negligence of the defendants' servants the collision was caused and the car was considerably damaged and could not be used for a period of six months, nor was it in a fit condition to be offered for sale or to be used for an advertisement for the plaintiff's business. That the defendant has refused to compensate the plaintiff. The plaintiff therefore claims damages for Rs. 501 together with all the costs of the suit.

The case is posted for hearing to the 10th March Mr. B. W. S. Lawrence, Barrister-at-Law, appears for Mr. Scovell.

TRAVANCORE.

Travandrum, 15th Feb.—Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari, C. I. E, the Dewan, who recently went to Pamudi, is expected here on the 17th inst.

The British Resident is expected from his tour in about a week.

Their Highnesses Satu Lakshmy Bai, the senior Ranee, and Satu Parvathy Bai, the Junior Ranee of Travancore, accompanied by Mr. Kerala Varna, C. S. I., their guardian, and their husbands and a large retinue, left for Attingal yesterday for the ceremony known as "Ariyittuvazhuga," and will be back on the 28th instant.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. P. S. Muthukkaruppa Pillay, retired officer in charge of the Central Account and Audit Office and Secretary to Government in the Department of Finance and Accounts. The deceased was a well-known and experienced Travancore official, who served the State for about 35 years in the Accounts Department and latterly as the Accountant-General. When the Accounts Department was reorganised in 1904, he became the Head of the Department and co-operated with Mr. E. R. Subarayer in bringing into existence the improved system and in carrying out the reforms.

Mr. Raman Pilay, an experienced and successful physician who was attached to the palace, also died some days ago. He was a well-known and clever practitioner well versed in the Hindu system of medicine and had made 'Ashtangahridaya' his special study.

On Tuesday evening a large and representative gathering assembled at the Fort High School Hall to bid farewell to Mr. S. Padmanabha Iyer, B.A., who has been Mathematics teacher for the past ten years. He has been transferred as Headmaster to Vaikam, where there is a Middle School which has been converted into a High School at the request of the people. Among those present were Dr. A.C. Mitchell, Director of Public Instruction, Dr. A. W. Bishop, Principal of H. H. the Maharajah's College and Mr. R. S. Lepper, Professor of History. Mr. L. C. Hodgson, M.A., Professor of English, wrote in eulogistic terms about Mr. Padmanabha Iyer, heartily sympathising with the object of the meeting and regretting his inability to be present on account of illness. After the preliminary entertainment was over, Dr. Mitchell, Director of Public Instruction, made a brief speech, in the course of which he said that Mr. Padmanabha Iyer had done good work for the past ten years in the College and he was glad to see the large assembly present who appreciated the work and worth of Mr. Padmanabha Iyer, to whom they wished success in his new sphere of duty. Mr. Padmanabha Iyer made a brief reply. Mr. Padmanabhu Iyer, Dr. Mitchell and the other European gentlemen were then garlanded and the Meeting terminated.

CHITTORE.

Chittore, 15th Feb.—Mr. Stanley P. Rice, I. C. S. Collector of North Arcot, held a Darbar this evening at 5-30 P.M. in the Board High School Hall in connection with the presentation of the 'sannad' of Dewan Bahadur to Rao Bahadur T. Rama Rao Pantulu, B. A., Headquarter Deputy Collector of North Arcot. There was a large gathering of both officials and non-officials present on the occasion.

Mr. Rice, before making the presentation, said that Mr. Rama Rao had loyally served the Government for a period of over thirty years and by his steady work and courtesy in both public and private life had set an excellent example to all. In handing the 'sannad' to Mr. Rama Rao Mr. Rice said he wished him a prosperous life. Both were then garlanded.

Dewan Bahadur Rama Rao, who on rising was lustily cheered, said that he did not deserve the expressions of praise bestowed on him by the Collector, but what little he had done as a Government servant had been done loyally and conscientiously. It had been his good fortune to serve very kind masters, and on the eve of his retirement he had served a most kind and sympathetic master. In conclusion, he tendered his grateful thanks to H. E. the Viceroy, the Collector, and to his friends and well wishers assembled in that hall.

Mr. Rice then dissolved the Meeting.

MYSORE.

Mysore, 18th Feb.—The Misses Watts, Doctors in charge of the local Mission Hospital, have gone to Bombay to attend the Medical Congress, which is to be held there during the ensuing week. During their absence the Hospital work has been entrusted to Mrs. Mervyn Smith, M.B.

At the District Fund Board Meeting held on Saturday last, the President, Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, suggested to the members that, on account of the scarcity of water felt throughout the District, large sums of money might be devoted for sinking new wells in villages and deepening the existing ones. The members agreeing, a sum of nearly Rs. 20,000 was allotted for the purpose.

Information has reached Mysore that on the 9th instant, a gang of Wodders attempted to waylay and carry away the Government cash and currency to the amount of Rs. 1 1-2 lakh, which was being transmitted from the Kadur to the Chikmagalur Treasury. The guards in charge of the treasure-laden carts consisted of sowars and sepoys, who at once opened fire on the gang, surrounded them in a bush and captured them. These were kept under custody until the following morning, when they were all handed over to the Police at Sakrepatna.

The second Annual General Meeting of the Industrial Agricultural Association of the Mysore District was held in the Memorial Hall on Sunday afternoon, with Mr. B. Tirumalachar, retired District Judge, in the Chair. Several official and non-official gentlemen, including Zemindars and landholders from the twelve taluqas of the District were present. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. Narasinga Rao read the Annual Report of the work done by the Association which is managed and conducted upon the co-operative basis. It began with a membership of 175 Zemindars and landholders and has now 204 members on the rolls. So far, 1,113 shares have been taken up and Rs. 2,741 paid. Deducting all the expenses incurred and advances made, a balance of Rs. 1,863 remains to the credit of the Association. There is a reading room opened by the Association where journals, bulletins and books treating agriculture upon industries and are received, and then circulated among the mofussil members. There is also a collection of over a hundred specimens of seed-grains exhibited in the Exhibition Building, and experiments are being made by the members in the use of different kinds of manures and of new methods of cultivation. With a view to train the local weavers in the use of fly shuttle looms, the Association has sent a weaver to the Salem Weaving Institute.

TRAVANCORE.

Travandrum, 17th Feb.—The Travancore Government have sanctioned a course of lectures to be delivered in History during the ensuing midsummer vacation. They are intended for the school-masters in the State, and will be delivered by Mr. K. V. Rangasawmy Iyengar, M.A., Assistant Professor of History in H. H. the Maharajah's College. These lectures will be open to the teachers of History in the College and recognised High Schools in the State and to graduates in History who are employed in these institutions. The course of lectures will last for about a fortnight.

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A MARRIAGE will shortly take place between Captain Eric G. Hart, R.A., attached to the Supply and Transport Corps, the son of Mr. Henry Hart, of Mangalore and Miss Andrie Doreen Davis, adopted daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Browning, Indian Army (Chief Commissioner, Andamans) and Mrs. Browning.

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BY THE WAY.

BEYOND THE NORTH DOWNS.

Beyond the North Downs that stretch across Mid-Surrey, nothing (writes a correspondent to a Home contemporary, was known of the choking fog which shrouded the Metropolis last week. The hills have been veiled in silver mist, but the great elms have stood out in bold relief, dense white masses traced by their dark limbs against a soft blue sky. Twelve to fifteen degrees of frost, with a fair amount of mist each night has transfigured every bush and hedgerow; and on three successive mornings the dazzling effect under the brilliant sunlight has been one of surpassing beauty.

HOW COQUELIN BECAME AN ACTOR.

It is well known that Coquelin was the son of a baker. His father, after the fashion of fathers, insisted that the boy should be a baker too, and treated with scorn his proposal to go on the stage. There was nothing for it, Coquelin argued, but to give some signal demonstration that he was not fit to be a baker. One night, therefore, when he was left in charge of the bakehouse, he deliberately neglected his duties in order to read Moliere, with the result that, when morning came; every loaf in the place was burnt to a cinder. His father was furious; but he recognised that so careless a lad was quite unsuited to the trade to which he had been put, and he regretfully gave him permission to seek a theatrical engagement.

A GRIMTHORPE CLOCK FOR MAGDALEN TOWER.

Without defacing by an external dial one of the chief architectural glories of Oxford, a large clock has just been erected within the historic tower of Magdalen College. It strikes the hours on the tenor bell of the famous peal, and plays the Oxford quarter chimes on the smaller bells. The clock has been made generally to designs drawn by the late Lord Grimthorpe—the peerclockmaker who designed "Big Ben"—in his workshop at Batch Wood, St. Albans.

MAETERLINCK'S NORMAN ABBEY.

The home of Maurice Materlinck is in Normandy. For several years he had a country house in the hamlet of Gruchet-St-Simon, near Dieppe. A writer in "Munsey's Magazine" tells that it was while talking an automobile ride from there that he and his wife discovered their present home, the old abbey of St. Wandrille, which had been put upon the market because of its abandonment by its former occupants—a congregation of Benedictine monks who had refused to obey the French law of 1901. A great part of the grounds is covered by a dense grove of venerable rooktenanted trees. Under these trees half-buried fragments of moss-grown ivy, twined pillars, capitals and arches abound on every hand.

NO BEES.

Maeterlinck is described as "a tall, broad-shouldered man, rubicund of face, almost corpulent, and of phlegmatic mien." Curiously, he keeps no bees at St. Wandrille: I have no bees here (he explained to his visitor), because I do not stay here in winter. Not being able to watch over them myself, I have been obliged to give them up. When I have turn them over to mercenaries, I have come back each spring to heartrending disasters—for it is in winter, especially, that the hive demands the careful and judicious attention of the good apiculturist. His visitor was disappointed, too, to find that the philosopher who wrote "Le Tresor des Humbles" takes very little interest in his rustic neighbours, but adds in extenuation that the Norman peasantry are "notoriously suspicous and inhospitable."

PLAYED IN TEN LONDON THEATRES.

"An Englishman's Home," the play which is now attracting crowds to Wyndham's Theatre, promises almost to rival the popularity of Pierce Egan's "Tom and Jerry," which created such a furore in London nearly ninety years ago. When the play was first given at the Adelphi, in 1821, it was received with so much hostility that the management felt disposed to withdraw it. It ran, however, through the season. In 1822 there were no fewer than ten theatres in and around London playing "Tom and Jerry." People travelled by coach from the most distant parts of the country to see it, and as much as five guineas was gladly paid for a single seat.

MR. OSWALD CRAWFURD AND REVIEWING.

The late Mr. Oswald Crawfurd was not only the author of a number of books, but was for a time, if we remember rightly, the manager of one of the London publishing firms. Interviewed, on one occasion on a hundred specimens of seed-grains exhibited in the Exhibition Building, and experiments are being made by the members in the use of different kinds of manures and of new methods of cultivation. With a view to train the local weavers in the use of fly shuttle looms, the Association has sent a weaver to the Salem Weaving Institute.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

The selection of Admiral Sir William H. May as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, disposes of the uncertainty which has prevailed as to the tenure of this appointment, that is to say, whether it was intended to be of two, or three years' duration. When the reorganisation scheme took effect in the spring of 1907, and a new Home Fleet was constituted, with Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman as Commander-in-Chief, nothing transpired as to the period of command. Now, however, it is definitely known that a change of command will take place early in March, on the expiration of two years from the date of the appointment. Meanwhile preparations are being made for the first of this year's practice cruises which will commence about the 22nd inst. During the first few days the three divisions of the Home Fleet will cruise independently under the orders of the rear-admirals who recently took up their twelve months' appointments, and early in March the divisions will rendezvous in the vicinity of the Nore for the purpose of combined evolutions, in which it is also expected that the Atlantic Fleet will take part previous to going to Gibraltar.

A USEFUL INNOVATION.

The importance which the Admiralty attach to the trials of the new battleship "Temeraire" is attested by the fact of Engineer-Commander Philip Marrack, who was recently appointed Assistant Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, having been ordered personally to superintend them. Every effort is to be made to have the "Temeraire" ready for fleet service by the end of March, when Captain Alexander Duff, who was appointed to the vessel on January 5, will commission her. In appointing a post captain to a ship a considerable time before she is ready for commissioning, the Admiralty are following a recent innovation which has been found to operate advantageously, as it enables an officer to familiarise himself with the ship which he is to command, while she is going through her official trials and receiving the finishing touches. The arrangement has also been found to be economical, and in the circumstances it is likely to supersede the old custom of appointing a commanding officer to a new ship on the date of the actual commissioning.

PROMOTION OF CAPTAIN LIMPUS.

A zealous and popular officer will be lost to the Atlantic Fleet by the promotion of Captain A. H. Limpus to flag rank in the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Rear-Admiral Spencer Login. Since October, 1907, the new rear-admiral has commanded the battleship "Albion," than which there is no more efficient unit in Prince Louis of Battenberg's command. It is worthy of note that Rear-Admiral Limpus reaches the flag list at the comparatively early age of 45½ years, and with less than nine years' seniority as captain, to which rank he was advanced in May, 1900. A well-known gunnery officer, with splendid credentials for service with the Naval Brigade in the South African War, Rear-Admiral Limpus is marked out for further employment. The captains next for promotion are those "made" at Midsummer, 1900, or, rather, the remnant of them, numbering seven.

MINE-LAYING FOR COAST DEFENCE.

It has long been a noticeable feature of Germany's building policy that she has been remarkably backward in the construction of submarines. The German Admiralty, however, apparently pins its faith to the older methods of submarine mines when dealing with the question of coast and harbour defence, for the Berlin "Post" announces that after having devoted the closest attention to the question of mines and mine laying, the authorities have decided upon the setting up a special department for this branch at Cuxhaven. It is also further announced that manœuvres in mine-laying on an extensive scale will be undertaken this year for the first time with full and squadrons. The German naval authorities have apparently been led to this action by a careful study of the part which mines played in the late Russo Japanese war, and in thus deciding in their favour the German opinion runs counter to those of most other European Powers. It was fully realised after the conclusion of the late war that mines were, on the whole, not entirely satisfactory, being liable to break loose from their moorings and become a danger to friend and foe alike—the destruction of Russian minelayers, while in the very act of performing their duty by drifting mines, will doubtless be readily remembered; and most European nations, including ourselves, eagerly turned to the submarine as a far more effectual defensive arm. The fact that Germany has only eight submarines projected, of which two are completed, as against our completed and projected seventy, out of which sixty are already afloat will prove that Germany seems to be clinging to a singularly ancient schems of coastal and harbour defence, while we are rapidly providing both a submarine and a mine defence for our coasts and harbours.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME.

The patriotic play now attracting crowded houses at Wyndham's Theatre should prove Mr. Haldane's best recruiting sergeant. We heartily congratulate Major Guy du Maurier, Royal Fusiliers, its author, on his success. He has not, of course, solved our military problem, though the daily papers represent John Bull as a Rip van Winkle at last awake after his oblivion of a century. It is stated that the drama will also soon be seen in an East End theatre as well as in the country and we hope such may be the case. The strong dramatic qualities of the productions compensate for any want of stage experience, and deprive "An Englishman's Home" of the appearance of being crudely didactic in its purpose. Didactic, nevertheless, it is, and its author has succeeded in importing into his play, and in waiting across the footlights, the appalling atmosphere of panic and unreadiness, mental and practical, of a good middleclass Englishman and the community in which he lives. Some may describe the production as a melodrama; others may, and we think will consider it a caricature, perhaps a little malicious, of the Volunteers; but no one will fail to see the very direct bearing of the piece upon the discussion which now fill so many columns of the Press. Mr. Charles Rock admirably impersonates the character of the unfortunate Brown with his passionate attachment to his home and his pathetic failure to understand any duties he owes to it and to his country beyond the payment of his taxes, which are to give him the help of the policeman. Mr. Lawrence Grossmith present no less successfully the personality of a typical young English loafer, content to look on while others play the game. Miss Christine Silver gives to her part of Ada a touch of real comedy. Mr. Garden is delightful as a fussy and unintelligent Volunteer, though his part is one that does much wrong to the earnest Volunteer officer of recent times; and Mr. Wontner, as Paul Robinson, wins deserved praise for his passionate protests against careless sneering incompetence.

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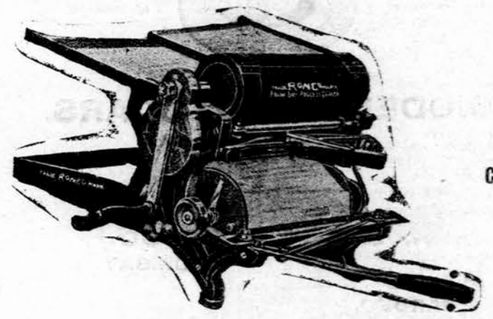

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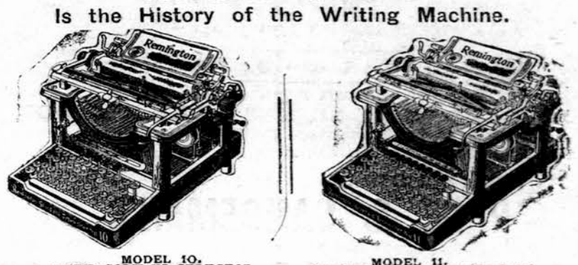

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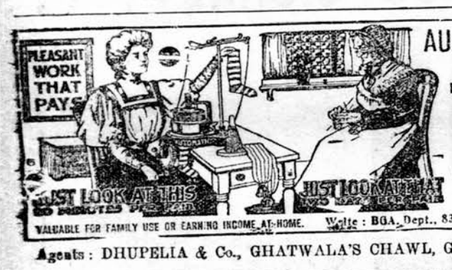

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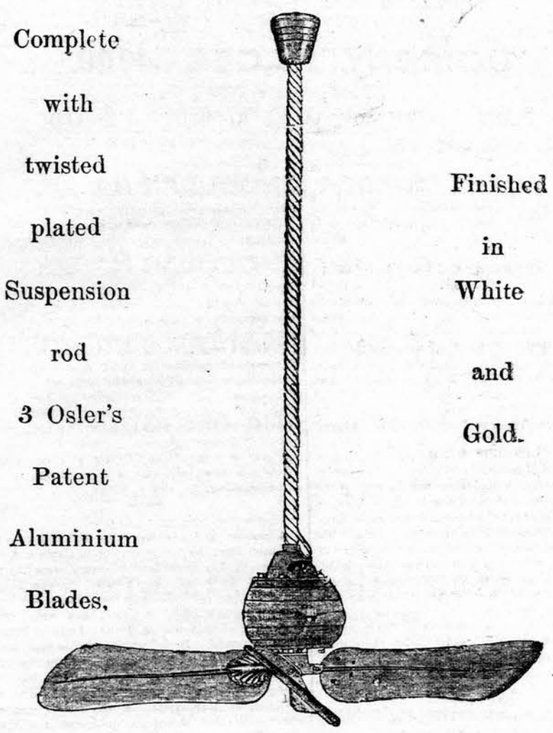

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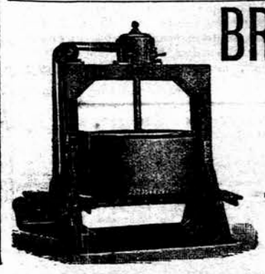

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